AMONG THE

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Meeting in Fan-

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JOHN's, May 8, 1851.
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# THE NATIONAL ERA.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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GREENWOOD LEAVES FROM OVER THE SEA.

No. 18. BLACKHEATH PARK, LONDON, October 4, 1851.

My Dear M-: I believe that in my last letter I brought up at the foot of Ben Lomond. The ascent of that mountain from Rowardennan is not perilous or very difficult, but is exceeding tedious. The distance is about six reeding tedious. The distance is about six miles; we rode the whole way on ponies trained to the business—strong quiet, and sure-footed animals, fortunately for us, as after the heavy rain of the preceding day the path was in an usually bad condition, with loose stones, slippery rocks, deep mire, and shaky bogs.

We started, well wrapt in cloaks, shawls, and

furs, fearing the breezes of the air on the mountain summits, but we soon found ourselves obliged to lay aside one after another of these articles, for as we reached the heights we found the upper day there not only as resplendently bright, but as soft and still and summerlike as the sweet, unseasonable morning we

like as the sweet, unseasonable morning we had left in the valley.

About half way up, we paused to revel in a glorious view of Loch Lomond, smiling up to heaven in all its entrancing beauty of silvery waters, verdant clustering islands, and mountain-shadowed shores.

I cannot believe that any most sweet and wondrous vision of earthly loveliness or grandeur will have power to banish that fair picture from my memory. But from the summit what a mighty, measureless panoram—what a world of light and shadow—what a glory of nature—what a wonder of God lay beneath and around us! Words can only give you an idea of the extent, of the vast circumference of idea of the extent, of the vast circumference of that view. To the east are the hills and val-leys of Stirlingshire and the Lothians, Stirling Castle and the windings of the Forth, the Pentland Hills, Arthur's seat, and Edinburgh Castle. In the south, the peak of Finto, the city of Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Ailsa Craig, the Isle of Man, and the Isles of Bute and Arran—and gazing down beyond the outlet of Loch Lomond, you see Dumbarton. But on the north I beheld you see Dumbarton. But on the north I beheld the grandest sight that ever met my gaze—mountains on mountains, stretching away into the distance, and seeming like the mighty waves of a dark sea, stayed in their stormy swell, petrified and fixed forever by the word of Omnipotence. Vexed, indeed, and tumultuous, must have been that awful chaotic ocean, ere its vast billows and black hollows were resolved into the everlasting rock—for among ere its vast billows and black hollows were re-solved into the everlasting rock—for among these mountain forms there is a wondrous and endless variety. Our guide, a bright young laddie, seemed nowise awed by the imposing presence of the mountains, but pointed out the chief of them, Ben-Ledi, Ben-Voirlick, Ben-More, Ben-Lawers, Cairngorum, Ben-Cruachan, and Ben-Nevis, as familiarly as he would speak of other and lesser Bens of his acquaintance. Beneath us shone Loch Lomond, Loch Katrine, Loch Ard—the wild country of Rob Roy—the scene of the most enchanting romance and song of Scott. Yet here, for the first time, all the associations of history and poetry lost their charm—I was above and beyond them. On that sublime and lonely height, on whose still, pure air floated no sound of human life, the ughts and emotions of my heart were reve-

awful mountain summits, the soul strove in vair to ascend into "the place of the Most High;" it seemed to grow blind and dizzy, and to flut-ter like a spent bird down into the abysses of doubt and despair. But from the valleys, the quiet, sheltered, luxuriant valleys, the happy heart could look up confidingly, and say, "Ab-ba Father!" On the morning of the day following this orable ascent, we took the steamer for the head of Loch Lomond, passing Rob Roy's cave, and beholding much beautiful scenery. Re-turning to Inversnaid, we took a drosky and

drove across a rough, wild country, to Loch

rential and religious. The stupendous mountain peaks, the eternal hills around, seemed al-

tars for nature's perpetual worship—towering types of the might and majesty of God; while the lakes with their silver shining, and the

green valleys with their still shadows and golden

gleams of autumnal sunlight, in all their won

rous beauty, spoke sweetly to the awed spiri

of divine love and protecting care. Even while tremblingly acknowledging God from those

Katrine. On our way we were shown the ruins of a highland hut, the birth-place and early home of Helen MacGregor.
At the head of Loch Katrine, we embarked At the head of Loch Katrine, we embarked on a funny little steamer, which certainly did not hurry us past scenes on which our imagination delighted to linger. The head of this lake is not particularly beautiful, but I found that my most glowing conceptions had not surpassed the exquisite loveliness of that portion which forms the opening scene of "the Lady of the Lake," "Ellen's Isle," the mountains Ben-An and Ben-Venue, and the defile of the Trosacks. Here, island and shore and hill are rightly clad Here, island and shore and hill are richly clad in the most magnificent foliage; and the gran-deur of rocky heights and dark ravines is so pleasantly relieved, so softly toned down, that you feel neither wonder nor awe, but drink in beauty as your breath—lose yourself in delicious dreamings, and revel in all the unspeak able rapture of a pure and perfect delight. A remembrance which is an especial joy to me now, "and ever shall be," is of a walk taken with my friends that night, along the shore of the lake to the subblirter. the lake, to the pebbly strand opposite Ellen's Isle, which seemed sleeping in the moonlight, afloat on the still waters, even as its fair vision had floated before my soul on the silver waves

of the poet's song. A stage coach drive to Stirling the next day A stage-coach drive to Stirling the next day, was over the ground of the chase followed by Fitz James. We passed the once "bannered towers of Donne," now ruined and ivy-grown a fine, picturesque old castle. Crossing the bridge over the Forth, on entering the ancient town of Stirling, reminded me of a characteristic anecdote I had lately heard of a sturdy Scotch down who have the control of the control o Scotch dame, who once during a stormy seas Scotch dame, who once during a stormy season had occasion to cross the river at a ferry some twenty miles below. The ferryman told her that the waters ran high, and the winds promised a hard blow, but that as her business was pressing, he would do his best to get her safely across. "Is there muckle danger, now?" she asked. "Ay, woman, the passage wad he perpressing, he would do his best to get her safely across. "Is there muckle danger, now?" she asked. "Ay, woman, the passage wad be perilous, but ye maun put your trust in Providence." "Na, na," says the prudent dame, drawing back, "I'll no trust in Providence so lang as there's a brig at Stirling," and actually set forth to walk the whole distance round. There is a volume of national character in this little story. An Irish woman would have trusted in Providence, or rather in Saint Patrick and the "holy Virgin," and told her, beads across the perilous passage, rather than wearied her bones by taking the safe roundabout way.

The Castle of Stirling is one of the most grandly situated of Scotland's old royal strongholds, and is itself a dark, frowning, venerable pile, thronged with sombre and bloody memories. The view from the wall is one of the most enchanting in its beauty and soul-stiring in its associations, possible to take in anywhere, with one slow, wondering aweep of the ye. Far away in the distance tower the mastic mountain shapes of the grand Highlands, sneath and around us lie the silver courses of the Forth, the Teith, the Allan, and all the extiste unimaginable beauty of the richly cul-

him with his own royal hand, and the tower in which Roderick Dhu is said to have died.

in which Roderick Dhu is said to have died. Mary Stuart was crowned at Stirling, and James VI was here educated under Buchanan. We reached Edinburgh in a rain, which proved to be the beginning of the equinoxial storm, so that, though we spent three days in the grand old town, we had but one day of tolerable weather for sight-seeing. On that, a friend, who kindly undertook the office of cicerone, conducted us first to the Castle, through pleasant planted grounds, where not many years ago was a small loch. We found the view from the ramparts truly magnificent, view from the ramparts truly magnificent, though obscured somewhat by an envious mist. Looking down, the contrast between the dark, quaint, mournful, mouldering "Old Town," and the elegant, cheerful, prosperous New Town, is the most curious and striking of conceivable

sights. sights.

Of all foreign places which I had ever seen, Edinburgh wore to me the most familiar aspect. I joyfully recognised object after object, street after street, as though "to the manor born," and only returned after a few years of wandering or weary exile. I needed no guide to point out Arthur's Seat, Salisbury Crags, St. Leonard's, the Grass Market, and the Canon-

gate.

In the most ancient part of the Castle we were shown some rude, sombre apartments, once appropriated to Mary Stuart—the one of most historical interest being a small dressingroom in which James VI was born.

On descending from the Castle, we visited some interesting old places, among them the house in which Boswell lived when Johnson visited Edinburgh, the house of John Knox, and the Canongate church yard, in which reposes the poet Ferguson, beneath a tomb-stone erected by Burns, and where are also the graves of Adam Smith, Dugald Stewart, and Dr.

Gregory.
We went through the Parliament House, a building of no great outward elegance, but containing some magnificent halls. We unfor-tunately had not time to enter the fine old Catunately had not time to enter the fine old Cathedral of St. Giles, venerable as the scene of a tunultuous struggle for the establishment of Prelacy in the time of the First Charles, and within whose walls the Regent Murray and the Marquis of Montrose were buried. By the way, no sight which I beheld that day more startled my heart than that of the stone balcony of an old house in the Canongate, from which the brutal Argyle and the shameless Gordon bent, exulting over and mocking at the great Montrose, on his way to receive his sentence.

The Tolbooth seemed no stranger to my eyes, and Holyrood Palace was as near as possible what I looked to see—a building neither grand nor beautiful in itself, and interesting alone for its tragic and romantic memories. After visiting the picture gallery, which we soon "did," few or none of the portraits being accounted genuine, we were shown through the apartments of Mary, and the ruins of the ancient Abbey. The presence chamber of the unfortunate Queen, though far from being of royal dimensions, righness, and splendor, according.

A wise remark, and by authority, For I was then in my minority.

The man has many honors, but who Ho's Trustee of a Female Semina. And serves the usual milk-and-water. dimensions, richness, and splendor, according to modern ideas, must have been a handsome apartment in Mary's time. The roof is of oak, beautifully carved, and the walls are hung with quaint pictures and rare old prints. It i a silent, bare, and desolate room now; yet, as I stood there, vision after vision of royal magnificence, and courtly beauty, and splendid fes-tivity, passed before me—the shadows of ages fled before the gleam of jewels, and the festal lights of gay masks, and nuptial rejoicings; while the drear silence of long sadness and fear was broken by rich music, the regal rustle of brocade, the soft voices and pleasant laughter of fair ladies, and the gallant words and light sword-clang of noble knights, as they went down the dance. Standing in Mary's own private apartment, looking at the bed on which her lovely limbs had once reposed, and on the mirror which had so often given back the fair reflection of her face, affected most revergely. reflection of her face, affected most powerfully my imagination and my sympathies. The miniature which is here shown was nothing to me—I scarcely gave it a glance, but stood gazing at that faithless glass, as though hoping, by the mere force of my passionate desire, to evoke again to its cold surface one warm vision of their ways were leaved attacks. of that rare royal beauty and stately grace it had so often imaged forth, in times of gladness and grief. The little room in which the Queen sat at supper, with David Rizzio, on the night of his murder, and the private staircase up which the assassins came, from the chapel below, were next shown us. Here I felt little wonder at Mary's oath of ven-And as he was more cowardly than witty, geance, or at her relentless redemption of that oath. If she were innocent in the favor shown the Italian, the woman was vilely insulted by the black suspicion of the chief murderer, her husband—if guilty, the sovereign was outraged and defied by the ferocious deed; and, proud and passionate as she was, it is surely no marvel that she swore to avenge the murder of her favorite, by the wild deathshrieks which rang through a heart which his sweet music had so often scothed and by his sweet music had so often soothed, and by his fifty-six wounds, whose blood stained forever the floor of her chamber. Standing on the very spot, brought the scene of this frightful tragedy and brutal outrage awfully near to the mind

and the passions of the time more awfully home to the heart.

The old Abbey Church is accounted a fine Gothic ruin, but is of a most lonely and dreary aspect; the atmosphere seemed to me heavy and noisome, and all the shadowy places

Our friend next conducted us to Calton Hill, from which we had a wide and beautiful view of the entire town and the surrounding country. The clouds having obligingly dispersed for a little while, the sight was most imposing and enchanting. On this hill there are several fine monuments—the first, and by far the first, and by far the first, and by far the first is that the provide Starract. finest, is that to Dugald Stewart. one to Burns, not very tasteful or well-propor-tioned, and another to Professor Playfair; then

there is the Nelson Tower, and the beautiful beginning of the National Monument, on the model of the Parthenon.

I had inexpressible pleasure in contemplating the Scott Monument, in Prince's street, which the Scott Monument, in Prince's street, which we next visited. This is a fair, complete, noble, and most fitting erection. The style is a gorgeous Gothic, and all the elaborate detail is most exquisitely wrought out. It seems to me admirably in keeping with the character and genius of Scott—a pure poetic creation, in the grace of its form and the delicate beauty of its adornments, yet magnificent and stately in its proportions—a proud and princely structure. This monument enshrines Chantry's noble and touching statue of the poet—sitting gracefully draped in a plaid, and with his faithful dog at his feet. On our walk home, we were shown the house in which Scott lived for several years before he built Abbotsford.

Who 'round the heart of every mortal hove He sports a tail in pictures, with hair twirled Like serpents, and he's quite the curse of Ic Too often faithless, one or other snatches. And so breaks hearts and sentimental match XII.

Therefore, my heroine being a woman, Like Eve had whisperings with the devil; And it is to be presumed by no man, Although she was above the common level That she was more immaculate than human; But good did always overcome the evil, \$50 that, although endowed with many sins, She was as perfect as most heroines.

before he built Abbotsford.

Our stay in Edinburgh being so limited, and the weather so wretchedly unpleasant, I did not attempt to see much of society, did not even deliver the letters I had brought, but contented Was of an ancient race of goodly fame; There had been some among her family, Who had in war immortalized the name

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Tiva dollars per annum, payable in advance.
Advertisements not exceeding ten lines insorted to flow away from banks so lovely; while green and beautiful as any richest meadows smile toward the smiling skies the once bloody and trampled battle fields of Falkirk, Cambuskenneth, and glorious Bannockburn.
Our guide pointed out to us the remains of the terraced garden, the round table, and the royal canal, constructed under the direction of Mary of Guise, the sally-port, whence issued "the Gudeman of Ballengeich," the "King of the Commons," on his incog, expeditions among the people, the window out of which James II hurled the Earl of Douglas after having slain him with his own royal hand, and the tower

WASHINGTON, D. C.

I left Edinburgh with painful reluctance and a feeling of bitter, rebellious disappoint ment, at having missed so many of its glorious sights. Of all the cities of the world, it had long been the one which I had regarded with the most intense interest, and most eagerly de-sired to visit. The dark struggles of early Scottish history—the long, fierce battle-storms, lit by brief splendors of heroism—the pomp of feudal power and old royal pageants—holy martyrdoms for Freedom and for God—Mary Stuart's proud, fearful, sad, and tempestuous career—the romance of Scott, the poetry of Burns—all had conspired to give to this place a charm for my heart and a power over my imagination peculiar and preseminent. Thus imagination peculiar and pre-eminent. Thus it was only by a desperate effort that I tore myself away, pledging myself solemnly to my own heart, to return at some "more convenient season"—some happy, golden, future day.

As ever, yours, Grace Greenwood.

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THE UNLOVED CHILD. A RHYMED ROMANCE.

A man shall see, where there is a house full of children, one or two of the eldest respected, and the youngest ruined by indulgence; but in the midst, some that are as it were forgotten, who, many times, nevertheless, prove the best.—Lord Bacon. When my father and my mother forsake me, then the Lord will take me up.—Holy Scriptures.

PART FIRST.

I.
'The world is full of poetry."\* Oh! yes; 'Tis full of authors of all names and ages; Old things have been brought out in a new dress, By poets, scholars, wits, and sages: In fact, there's nothing new, save new distress At sight of freshly printed pages. And so 'tis better in the bud to nip

The passion one may have for authorship. 'Tis vastly pleasant to see people frown At foolish, upstart authors of new works: While critics, to increase their own renown, Will cut them up as Christians by the Turks; Most zealously, they try to put them down
With diverse quiddities and quips and quirks; They say to literature they owe it,

In especial, to behead a poet. III. I have already been informed myself, By one of that ignoble class of fellows, Who think the aim of life, increase of pelf, And that an authorling deserves the gallows-That I should prove myself a silly olf To write, in form of prose or cantos:

The man has many honors, but who'll care He's Trustee of a Female Seminary, And serves the usual milk-and-water fare To girls in rows, like cheeses in a dairy; He charges high and takes the lion's share, But largely gives to every missionary; Slow and solemnly he moves a la turtle, As "mediums" write, "within the highest circle."

He's nice and "nothing if not critical: ' Declines a quarrel when he cannot pick it; deacon, though not hypocritical; Uses the poor just as he does his cricket; Betimes he's been somewhat political Though always runs behind his ticket, But is so excellent and consequential, He thinks most parties are quite pestilential.

He also has endowed a "Prophet's School," For he is rich, with a third richer wife. No doubt he thought me a conceited fool, And so he wished to lay me down a rule In kindness, to prevent all future strife: And rightly—for I owe him now no malice, And would commune with him from the same chal

Tis probable this man of wealth and note, The edict on me never would have laid, Had he not foolishly put on a coat, Which he supposed to fit him had been made He provoked a laugh throughout blank city

And so their generous patience I would spare, By never having tedious verses planned; There never was, than now, a less demand; But, Heaven sparing me another quarrel,

My heroine I shall at first present In tender childhood of some summers seven he seemed a gentle, sweet-voiced angel, lent From the selectest group of Loves in heaven Not that all heroines, angels represent, Just spiced with evil for a little leaven; Not that there is one thread to every story, On which are strung like deeds of shame and glory

No: though seeming much as if in angelhood And though within life's field she lonely stood, With goodness bound, a gold and silver sheaf, Assert itself in passionate belief; And then the latent power which flashed within her Not only proved her gifted, but a sinner.

know of no perfection in this world, Save in some novelettes with yellow covers: t's said, from heaven an angel once was hurled Who 'round the heart of every mortal hovers le sports a tail in pictures, with hair twirled Like serpents, and he's quite the curse of lovers; Too often faithless, one or other snatches.

Her father's sire was known for wealth, as he On Eastern and on Western lands had claim Besides whole villages he owned at home,
And merchandise in Liverpool and Rome. Her father was a merchant of that class Whe win with countless gold Fame's first rews Refined with highest culture, he could pass A gentleman, with ladies or with lords;

But to the people, whom he styled "the mass," He was a scourge made up of golden cords— A man who kept a key in his possession, Which oped a secret storehouse of oppression

His wife was one of those exquisite creatures, Who seem composed of sentiment and air; And to display her form and features, Was ever her first thought and latest care; Her words reminded of the sacred Preacher's, "Vanity of Vanities;" for what to wear, And how, thereby to cause a great sensation, Was usually her theme of conversation.

She doted on her family physician, And would even an infant's sneeze refer To him, for a professional decision; While all who in their creed differed from her, She thought were certain objects of suspicion; In manner, like a cat who'll fondly pur, Till in some trick, herself discovered catches, Then turning suddenly, she bites and scratches.

The mother thought to name our heroine From out some book of romance she had read; But some preferred Miss Barrett's Geraldine. (Her husband was abroad,) and others said, In order at some future time to win The handsome fortune of an ancient maid, To call her, for her wealthy aunt, Melona; But all at last decided on VERONA.

For in the foreign city of that ilk, The father was then trafficking in lace, And in the articles of wool and silk; Well nigh forgetting the domestic case Of Christian names and anise-seed and milk,
There were such golden charms within the place But when he heard the news in their first letter, He thought they certainly might have done better.

Most hopefully he had desired a boy-Two little girls already had been given; And now, instead of feeling pride and joy, He rudoly wished the baby back to Heaven; Declared he would not carry home a toy, Although for something rare he would have striver If his fond hopes had come to a fruition, In the event of his wife's parturition.

XX. A hate toward one, engendered with their birth. Grows stronger evermore within the breast; It matters not how much of sterling worth By the unloved, in time, may be possessed; They are as aliens 'round the household hearth, And must resort to strangers to be blest; Unhallowed this, but even so it is; And such deserve our warmest sympathies.

Verona was not pretty when a child, Although she seldom was unamiable Her parents on her never kindly smiled, And always treated her as blamable For the misdeeds of all her sisters wild, Who were in childhood quite untamable They thought the unloved sister of bad feature, And a most singular and timid creature.

XXII. They early gave her painful sobriquets, And seldom was there anything enjoyed By them, so much as mimicking her ways, And seeing her most thoroughly annoyed; For thus they never lost their parents' praise, E'en though her happiness was all destroyed: They thought that she was born but to be hated.

Now, if my heroine had only been " Most beautiful, and excellent, and fair." Or beauteous as sweet Evangeline, With eyes that "softly gleamed," and "dark bro

As she should be, to admiration win—
The gem of mind within a setting rare— I know 'twould please my readers better, And I am half inclined to let her.

XXIV. But as the truth I purpose to relate, Such truth as has availability, I will not undertake to imitate The far-famed authors of ability : As Jackson said about affairs of state, "I take the whole responsibility." With plain material I'll be contented. And trust that none will think I am demented

And if upon the boundless sea of ink, This trifling, literary ripple Should most the searching eye of one, I think, Of our best critics, E. P. Whipple, He must at my great sin of ignorance wink, And just remember I don't tipple: . The Bible says that "iron sharpeneth iron," But hock and soda water sharpened Byron.

will confess, however. my regret, That my Verona is so commonplace; That she is not like Lowell's Margaret, With sunny bair and heart, and lovely face; Like Byron's beauteous star that in his boyhood set Or Shelley's " fairy child of every grace;" Like Mary at the feet of Jesus sitting, Like all things beautiful and most befitting.

A very beauty was her eldest sister, Exquisitely symmetrical and fair; Her father often fondly kissed her, And smoothed the tangles of her curling hair One day he said, upon a throne he wished her, And that her proper sphere was only there; Then, having ended this weak travesty, Bade Verona to obey her majesty—

Who silent heard, and sought but to obey, Then dressed her sister's hair in falling curls. Which was a task assigned her on each day. As she upon her fingers smoothed the twirls, The tears fell slowly down, and on them lay. A study for an artist were those girls! The one, with hair of glorious golden brown,

With oval face of alabaster hue; Besprinkled with the pearls of morning dew; A delicate and finely pencilled nose; With eyes of languishing and lustrous blue In picture on the azure, rolling deep, Save when behind a cloud it falls to sleep.

Which fell in ringlets to her bosom down;

Upon that face was just a conscious thought Of beauty, but no shadow rested there; For no stern monitress of life had taught The maiden the reality of care; A little saucily she seemed to dare, Mayhan, a trifle more than what she ought: Though it beseems the common fault of beauties To be oblivious of rules and duties.

The form was full, and rounded to a charm,

'Twas folded in a dress of muslin snow; And swanlike neck, which was uncovered low; A golden cross lay there to banish harm, To rival that—the fairest of all roses— Which lovingly on beauty's cheek reposes In shadow stood Verons, just behind-A cloud contrasting with a star—twain strips Of light and darkness, the one with silver lined

The other now obscured in an eclipse; But on her brow was set the seal of mind,

And sadness was the imprint of her lips—
A wondrous mind, from which, some coming day,

The fringes of her eyes with tears were wet. 'Twas all the revelation of her woe; But when those silken lashes were uplifted, It seemed bright gleams from heaven there has In truth, surpassing beauteous were her eyes, Wherein one gazed as down a crystal well, And saw the varied shadows of the skies,

Which there in shifting pictures rose and fell;

Hor face was dark, but yet a fair brunette, Now warmed into a rich and crimson glow, For she had just a jewel wrongly set, And been rewarded by a cruel blow;

And thereupon, e'on as in Paradise,
A flaming sword of light did over dwell, Which turned all ways by natural impulse driven, But lovelist when upturned in prayer to heaven. XXXV. And next the eldest, Julia, there was Minerva, who was proud and stern and cold ; She quoted poetry and classic saws, And came most minds in great contempt to hold Familiar too with politics and laws, She often seemed too masculine and bold; Thus made a great display of what she know, And therefore was regarded a bas bleu.

XXXVI. 'Tis strange that term has slipped into my verse! O! literary ladies, pardon me; I know 'tis rather horrible and terse, And one with which some people are too free; I might perchance have written something worse, For Byron wrote, (and much admired is he,) But-oh! ye lords of ladies intellectual, Inform us truly, have they not hen-pecked you all

XXXVII. There's something very queer about a lady, Whose shrine of labor is her escritoire; If single, usually she's on the shady Side of thirty-may be forty ; or, If married, she neglects the baby, In chase of some unnatural thing of straw; I'm loth to add, she often is a pattern Of a most unmitigated slattern.

Another class, however, we can boast, Who merit not the title of the few; They are (with help of editors) a host, And nobly represent the woman true; Of such-the ones which I admire the most Are-stay, such selections I shall rue, For I would war within a lion's den, Sooner than with a learned woman's pen.

XXXIX. And this reminds me (pardon the allusion) Of a strange occurrence literary, Where ladies found their friendship a delusion, Owing to a letter of Miss Carey; Which was by some regarded an intrusion, Whose opinions seem from hers to vary.

A lady who above her sex can rise, Methinks, should never stoop to stigmatize

XL.

And so Grace Greenwood (ah! I like her style? Her rich, strong thought, her fearlessness and fun?) Responded a la Christian, not Carlyle

And universal admiration won:
The world did here and there exchange a smile, And wondered that such contest had begun; They thought, however, 'twouldn't hurt the maids, But would improve the temper of their blades.

will not wander from my story longer Else I shall have no hope of getting done. Verona had two brothers younger-The father doted on the eldest one, Frequently affirmed he was a wonder, And called him for his friend, Lord Clarendon He gave him, when a child, a handsome pony,

And his groom in waiting made Verona. The youngest, Bozzy, was his mother's pride, Who always shared the best and largest half; She kept him close imprisoned by her side, And, fearing ill, would scarcely let him laugh Always o'erfed, and nothing e'er denied. He seemed a hot-pressed folio, bound in calf

(But I am thinking that this last idea Is neither quite original or clear.) Our heroine was the humble slave of all. Although the servants were a numerous train And why should one not follow every call, Who was so stupid, passionless, and plain? What signified if she was kept in thrall?

If tears coursed down her pallid checks like rain

Who cared if she was doomed to feel the rod, When none behold her agony but God? XLIV. With an exquisite taste she was endowed, For every beautiful and curious thing, But in her childhood never was allowed Its exercise, because an underling; Her parents and her sisters were too proud To let her play in company or sing; And so with children in the nursery reared,

She seldom in the drawing rooms appeared. She early came to think she was a dunce, Who was unlike all other children made To all believed she owed allegiance, Their strict exactions never disobeyed; And when by chance a lady praised her once, It was so sweetly new, she wept and prayed, And said to Heaven, "If I could die for her, I never for a moment would demur.'

> TO BE CONTINUED. DEMOCRACY OF SCIENCE,-No. 18.

A mistake is made in schools—a great mis-take, very great—in all schools. It occasions the loss of time, money, mind, morals, and leads directly and indirectly to the destruction of millions of property, to lawlessness, violence, rowdyism, house-burning, "Michigan conspiracies," and crimes in character and form numberless and nameless.

The mistake is in setting aside the "GREAT

leads directly and indirectly to the destruction of millions of property, to lawlessness, violence, rowdyism, house-burning, "Michigan conspiracies," and crimes in character and form numberless and nameless.

The mistake is in setting aside the "GREAT BOOK OF GOD"—rather "TWO BOOKS"—for an innumerable multitude of little books of men. Without referring to the impiety, practical infidelity, involved in this mistake, every one must recognise in it violence done to common sense and to the laws of mind, the highest, noblest principles of the human soul. From the very constitution of mind, it hungers after knowledge with as much avidity, as the stomach craves and receives food. An attempt to feed it with the "arbitrary signs" of knowledge, in place of knowledge itself, is like giving husks instead of corn; the flourish of plates instead of roast beef, or anything eatable. The outrage on common sense and the laws of mind is the ly depend upon the question whether our sys-tem of free trade includes protection to slavery or it does not—whether that nation which sac-rificed twenty millions to emancipate its slaves on common sense and the laws of mind is the more remarkable from the fact that words, the

on common sense and the laws of mind is the more remarkable from the fact that words, the signs of ideas, after all, are acquired through their connection with the ideas themselves. Give the ideas, and words to express them will come of course. They will be created for the occasion, if not furnished otherwise. Hence, the time spent in the mese learning of words, in memorizing, is worse than wasted, as the object aimed at is defeated by forcing the attention of the pupils from the legitimate channels leading to that object.

The wasto of time, however, and of money, on an innumerable multitude of school-books, constantly changed for the accommodation of publishers, is not the worst evil of this mistake—shutting out from schools and from instruction the book of creation. Stinting and demoralizing mind, crushing the noblest operations of the soul, are the sad evils of this mistake. Proofs of the wide-spread devastation of mind, of appalling havoe of the noblest work of God, are furnished, not merely by "Michigan conspiracies," house-burnings, row-dyism, and lawless outbreaks of daily occur-

rence in almost every direction, now giving our country such an unenviable notoriety, but in the dearth of true moral grandeur, and the prevalence of low, short-slighted, e. clusive selfishness—of mere money-making, followed by money-squandering on passing into the hands of heirs.

Some will doubtless think that too much evil is attributed to this one mistake. Before becoming settled in this opinion, those entertaining it are invited to examine the subject carefully, and especially to test it by experi-

carefully, and especially to test it by experiment. Parents may try the experiment at "Winter Evening Firesides" during the coming six months. If it should be found that "The delegates seem to me to have been ad-"Winter Evening Freshes" during the coming six months. If it should be found that works of Nature and Art, spread upon the domestic board, for the younger members of families, to examine, label, classify, arrange in boxes and portfolios, should be more attractive than any street sports, many boys now instructed and led into the avenues of vice would be initiated into the wonders of science; young minds now demoralized, corrupted, and prepared for thefts, house-burnings, and a large circle of orime, thoroughly because practically taught it "Street Schools," would be refined, ennobled, and directed in the paths of respectability and usefulness. Once let families be recognised as schools, the "Older Volume of God" as the book of instruction, and parents as teachers of Divine appointment, and no one can doubt important results in the prevention of vice by the promotion of virtue.

For the National Era.

"RUINOUS CONDITION OF JAMAICA."

"The delegates seem to me to have been advocating the cause of the West India Colonies with very mistaken judgment. Mr. Smith's undertaking to find a cure for all the evils in the 'go-a-head' rapacity of Yankeedom, is utter recklessness; and Mr. Girod's discovery of the desolating causes in the deficiency of labor-era, because those we have here can live without work, is just excusing the mother country for the policy of surrendering her sugar market to the slaveholder and the slave-trader.

"Let me give you a rapid outline of facts statistically stated.

"The British West India Colonies terminated the apprenticeship in 1838, exporting 2,824,381 hundred weights.

"Here we have a progressive increase of industry during the period when the plantation laborer had already become an independent settler.

"Puring these nine to have been advocating the cause of the desclaring to find a cure for all the evils in the 'go-a-head' rapacity of Yankeedom, is utter recklessness; and Mr. Girod's discovery of the desolating causes in the efficiency of statistically the 'STREET SCHOOLS," would be ref

ed anything practicable as a remedy for the state of things of which they complained. . .

to produce, by free labor, all the sugar that we required; and he had no doubt in his own

mind, after having studied the subject forty

years, that eventually free labor would drive

At the same meeting, the following resolu-

tion was passed:
"Resolved, That it appears to this meeting

that among the principal causes which have tended to the ruin now rapidly involving every

interest connected with Jamaica, is the great scarcity of available plantation labor—a scar-

city which has been painfully aggravated by the fatal visitations of cholera and small-pox

to which the island has of late been subjected.'

The editor of the Morning Journal, Jamaica

our institutions to our circumstances—any plan whereby either agriculture or commerce may

be encouraged, or parties may be induced to migrate to this island, and to make it their home—we hear nothing of such. It enters not

into the minds of our Senators to conceive any-thing of the kind. It is troublesome to engage

in any inquiry for this purpose, and easy, so very easy, to declare it impossible (!!) to proceed to the business of raising taxes for the

support of the institutions," &c.

The editor of the Liverpool Courier imputes

the declension of the prosperity of Jamaica to

the bounties on beet-root sugar, which have excluded slave-grown sugar from the continent-al markets, and forced them upon Great Brit-

ain, and the prevalence of epidemics. He thinks the remedy is to be sought for in a fresh supply

slave labor out of the market."

"The delegates seem to me to have been ad-

For the National Era.

"RUINOUS CONDITION OF JAMAICA."

Emancipation in the British West India Colonies, in 1837-'8, astounded the world, and the happy results seemed to electrify the friends of Freedom. Most auspicious did the success of this bold measure appear to be on the Anti-Slavery cause in this country. Very soon, however, did the persistent slaveholders, and their apologists, the Pro-Slavery presses in our large cities, begin to question the truth of the favorable accounts received from the islands, and to blazon everything, real or fictitious, that latest returns for comparison, sugar cultivation had decreased to 2,200,000 hundred weights of exported sugar. Just one-third of the industry of the plantations has been extinguished in five

and to blazon everything, real or fictitious, that detracted from them, while they studiously con-cealed, or wilfully distorted, every statement showing the beneficial results of immediate years.
"In all the time that this process of rise and emancipation. Now, as real distress exists in some of the islands, many are vociferous in declaiming that emancipation has proved a faildecline has been going on in the West Indian Colonies, Mauritius, by the command of Coolie labor, has arisen from 537,455 to 1,100,000 ure! It is well, then, to look at authentic facts. They need not deceive.

Probably the friends of emancipation expecthundred weights of sugar, and the East Indies

from 300,000 to 1,400,000 hundred weights.
"Here we see that where free labor can comed too much. A nation of slaves cannot be converted, by an act of Parliament, instantly into a nation of intelligent, laborious, and suc-

Probably the friends of emancipation expected too much. A nation of slaves cannot be converted, by an act of Parliament, instantly into a nation of intelligent, laborious, and successful agriculturists, or educated and exemplary Christians. The taint and evils of slavery will last for one or more generations. Gradual would be worse, even, than immediate emancipation. It is impossible to educate a people for freedom while they continue to be slaves. But to our facts. From a recent file of Jamaica newspapers I shall make some extracts, most of them from those who have not been very favorable to emancipation, which will give a fair representation of the present condition of the British Colonies, especially Jamaica.

At a meeting in Liverpool, England, called to hear three highly respectable gentlemen lately from the Colony of Jamaica, J. B. Yates, Esq., is reported in the Liverpool Mercury, while he represented the planters to be in a forlorn state, owing to "a fatal and ruinous depreciation" of their estates, said:

"The condition of the remainder of the population of the government ceased to continue to favor. It was at a moment when the energetic excitement of agricultural societies, and of more economical and scientific processes of tillage and manufacture, under a series of most unfavorable seasons, had occurred in these Colonies, that the Government ceased to continue to the first of the process of tillage and manufacture, under a series of most unfavorable seasons, had occurred in these Colonies, that the Government ceased to continue the formal process of tillage and manufacture, under a series of most unfavorable seasons, had occurred in these Colonies, that the Government ceased to continue to the first of the process of tillage and manufacture, under a series of most unfavorable seasons, had occurred in these Colonies, the first of the process of tillage and manufacture and the shared the process of tillage and manufacture and the slave tracts where free labor can compete with slave labor and the save t

maica.

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"The condition of the remainder of the population of Jamaica, which numbered, perhaps, eight or ten times as many persons as the colonists to their difficulties, and to have deserved encouragement for a bold and hopeful spirit. We merited the protection of fair dealing, if not of favor. It was at a moment when the energet excitement of agricultural societies, and to have deserved encouragement for a bold and hopeful spirit. We merited the protection of fair dealing, if not of favor. It was at a moment when the energet excitement of agricultural societies, and to have deserved encouragement and to have deserved encouragement and to have deserved encouragement and to have deserv encouragement; and to expose the Colonists to a competition of wages, and the legitimate mowhites, was, he was happy to say, greatly ameliorated," and "no one could rejoice more than he did, at the happy and prosperous condition tives of industry, to compulsory labor with no outlay for production, or a very small one, and in this hopeless struggle to swamp Colonial industry and enterprise. In five years, one-third of the plantations have been destroyed. The planter has ceased to cultivate, because industry ceases to realize a profit. It is therefore as advantageous to de postning as to labor Mr. Watson, at the same meeting, said:
"He had resided twenty-seven or twentyeight years in the West Indies, Mexico, and
other parts, and he felt disappointed in this
deputation, inasmuch as they had not suggestas advantageous to do nothing as to labor. What is his case is the negro's also. The condition that renders one no longer a producer Since the 1st of January last, he found that the

importation of British sugar had increased 53,117 tons, and the importation of foreign slave-grown sugar had decreased 13,976 tons. He thought that gave a fair prospect that, after a few years more, our Colonies would be able of sugar, makes the other no longer a tiller in of sugar, makes the other no longer a thier in his sugar fields.

"The whole responsibility for this state of ruin, of desolation, and lack-labor, now becom-ing positive idleness and immorality, is with the home Government. If we are like 'the howling inhabitants of Maktesh, (Zephaniah, 1 ch. 11 verse,) it is 'because all the merchant people are cut off,' 'because all that bear sil-ver are cut off.' We are certainly 'settled on our lees,' and are fast getting into the godless condition of a people, who 'say that the Lord will not do good, neither will he do evil.' Providence will visit us in our profaneness certainly, and has visited us, but it is not for the Government, who have made all this evil, to 'search us out with candles, to punish us.'"

With sincere respect, I remain, my dear sir, very faithfully,
Spanishtown, Sept. 30, 1852.

These facts and opinions show conclusively that the distress of the Jamaica landholders, September 29, 1852, says:

"Those who fancy that a supply of immigrants, and distinctive duties, will do all that is required, will find themselves mistaken. The consequent upon a long period of slavery, and the indisposition of the planters to adjust themselves must be operated upon mass of the population must be operated upon and improved—the institutions of the country must be remodelled, and the future must be looked forward to and provided for." . "But, as to any well-digested scheme for adapting are great, but a continuance in iniquity will involve evils still greater. are great, but a continuance in iniquity will involve evils still greater.

L. T.

O how sweet a word is Home. Children who love home, and seek their pleasures there, very seldom go astray. It is Christianity that has made home what it is; and without religion half its charm is absent.

No matter how dark and cold it is without, all is light and warmth within. The storm may rage, and sleet rattle against the walls, but Providence shelters you in the bosom of your very best earthly friends. What cause for thankfulness is here! As you enjoy each favor, think of the blessed Saviour, through whose

grace they are continued to you.

Before I was as old as you now are, I had begun to look at books of poetry. Well do I remember the old volume of Cowper's Task, and the pictures of the lace-knitters, and of poor Kate. Even then I enjoyed, as you now may, what this Christian poetsays of winter evening pleasures. And a thousand times have I felt hese pleasares increased by the recollection of

Now stir the fire, and close the shutters fast, Let fall the curtains; wheel the sofa round; And while the bubbling and loud hissing urn Throws up a steamy column, and the cups, That cheer but not inebriate, wait on each, So let us welcome peaceful evening in.

If you learn to love such evenings, and to If you learn to love such evenings, and to think the company of parents, brothers, and sisters, the best company in the world, you will have every day an amount of real pleasure which is unknown to those who go to operas, play-houses, and crowded parties. You will not, indeed, become a fashionable young lady, but you will be wiser and happier than any one was ever made by fashion. The study of good books, and especially of God's inspired word, will lay a foundation for joys which will last all your lifetime, and which will not grow less when wealth, and youth, and beauty, and friends, have departed.

must not become so delicate as to house yourself merely because it is cold. There is nothing better for a young lady than a rapid walk on the frozen ground, when the air is cold and bracing. When she returns from it, she feels lighter and brighter all the rest of the day. Make it one of your pleasures to rememb the poor in this cold season. It is the time

their greatest want and suffering. Think of the half-naked children who might be clothed the half-naked children who might be clothed with what you often waste. Your fingers cannot be better employed than in working for them. They will remember you for it perhaps even after you have left the world. Do not forget the case of that good Christian, named Dorcas, who lived and died at Joppa. "She was full of good works and alms-deeds which she did." And when the apostle Peter approached her lifeless body, laid out in an upper chamber, it was surrounded by widows, who "stood by, weeping and showing the garments and coats which Dorcas made while she was with them." Be ready to join in every charitable them." Be ready to join in every charitable work of this kind which may be going on in

Print it on your mind, to be always remem bered, that one child may make home wretched, and that one child may do wonders towards making home happy. Everything you do to make your father's house a house of order, and peace, and comfort, is so much done for your parents, your brothers and sisters, and your friends.

# WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1852

MISS ANN PRESTON .- This lady propose to deliver, on the 10th inst., a course of six lectures at the Melodeon Hall, Philadelphia, on Anatomy, Physiology, and the means of preserving health. The introductory lecture will be open to ladies and gentlemen-the others will be restricted to ladies. We presume she is the writer who favored us last week with a poem to "Personal Friends," and from whom we shall publish another poem in next week's Era. If her lectures equal her poems, they will be worth more than most lectures.

#### A ROMANCE IN RHYME.

We undertake this week a novel experiment-that of publishing in the columns of a newspaper a romance in rhyme. It is from the pen of Mrs. Ellen T. H. Putnam, for whom a copyright has been secured. We have read it through, and with deep interest. The story is admirable, wrought up with rare artistic skill. This much we deem it proper to say, so as to secure for it a fair notice from our readers. Its other qualities we leave them to find

## BILLS-BILLS!

This week, we send out a large number of bills to subscribers whose terms are about expiring. Look after your bills. We often receive complaints from subscribers cut off, that they have not been notified. They are mistaken; their bills have dropped out of their papers without being noticed.

ENCOURAGING .- When boys take hold of the good cause, who will hang back. A friend in Salem, Ohio, has just sent us twenty new subscribers, in a letter dated two days after the

"They were obtained by a nephew of mine aged 14 years, who has been reading the Era taken by his brother, and has turned over one or two Whigs to Free-Soilers."

LOCAL AGENTS .- We have just addressed a private circular to those of our friends who to act as local agents for the Era. The time for renewing our list generally, is approaching, and a large number of subscriptions will expire on the 1st December.

But they will please read the circular, and then act as their feelings shall dictate.

# STANDING TERMS.

Single copy, one year -Three copies, one year Five copies, one year Ten copies, one year Ten copies, six months -

Voluntary agents are entitled to retain 50 cents commission on each new yearly, and 25 cents on each new semi-yearly, subscriber,

A club of three subscribers (one of whom may be an old one) at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the Era three months; a club of five (two of whom may be old ones) at \$8, to a copy for six months; a club of ten (five of whom may be old ones) at \$15. to a copy for one year.

Money to be forwarded by mail, at our risk.

Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposite. It will be seen that the price of the paper,

single copy, is still \$2 a year. Agents some times allow a subscriber, whom they obtain or renew, the benefit of their commission, so tha the subscriber by their kindness gets his paper for \$1.50 or \$1.75, as the case may be.

It is curious to mark the growth of Young America on the shores of the Pacifie. Life there is fast assuming precisely the same form it wears on the Atlantic coast. The newspapers are just like ours, in all respects. A newspaper in Oregon has nothing to distinguish it from one published in Wisconsin. Its selections and news items belong to the same class; it enters with the same relish into the discussion of Pierce and Scott politics. Its advertisements differ in no respect. They indicate, in fact, a maturity of social existence that we are not in the habit of attaching to the Oregon community. Choice wines, rare perfumes, elegant fancy goods, luxurious refectories, spacious hotels, spread their attractions in every

We have before us the Oregon Weekly Times, of September 11, published by Waterman & Carter, at \$7 a year. It is well printed, on a sheet of respectable dimensions, and contains nearly nine columns of advertisements of every variety of necessary and luxury. Among them, is Leonard Scott's long advertisement of his reprints of Foreign Quarterlies. One column is filled with the proceedings of the Oregon Tract Society, and with the appointments of the Oregon Conference, held at Portland in Sep-

Lane against divers accusations. He complains in another article that the Pacific mail steamer Columbia, which commenced last December running up to Portland, was ordered las month to make St. Helena, thirty miles below, its terminus. He insists that it is quite practicable and always safe to extend the trips to Portland. Then follows an outburst of indignation against proscription and removals from

has been discovered, says that it has become country and the Shasta mines. There is complaint of a want of water, but the climate is delightful. New houses are going up every 10 a 15 cents a pound; flour, 20 a 25 cents; coffee, 40; sugar, 40; boots, \$5 a 10 a pair;

was found against him. The arrest incensed them, and one of them fell into an altercation with a settler named Peters. Peters knocked of their Anti-Slavery adherents. A larger The fox has already got his foot in Hayti, and him down. The Indian went off, threatening portion, considering General Taylor, on ac- the gradual absorption of Mexico is a question Peters followed at once, with his gun, and shot him. A party of white men the next day started out with their guns, to give fight to retreating tribe to which the poor fellow belonged; but fortunately it was out of reach. Thus things go. Extinction is the doom of The Price Current of Portland shows the

ollowing prices of provisions and building ma-Provisions.—Mess pork, \$30 a \$35; prime ork, \$22; clear do., \$28; salmon, per lb., 15 ents; hams, 25 a 30 cents; bacon, English, 5 cents; butter, Oregon, 50 cents; lard, 35

cents; cheese, 25 a 30 cents; salt, 2 a 3 cents; salt, Liverpool, in sacks, 2 cents; American, in bags, 3 cents; potatoes, bushel, 80 a 60 cts.

Building Materials.—Lime, \$6 a \$7; cement, per bbl., \$5 a \$8; lumber, per M., by cargo, assorted, \$20; planed, per M., \$60 a \$75; timber, per M., \$75; plank, per M., \$30; cedar, for jurniture per M. cents; cheese, 25 a 30 cents; salt, 2 a 3 cents; cedar, for turniture, per M., \$45; plank, per M., \$30; cedar, for turniture, per M., \$45; shingles, pine, \$6 a \$8; do., cedar, \$7 a \$8; laths, \$6 a \$8; nails, per keg, \$8 a \$12; window glass, per box, \$4 a \$6; sashes, per pair, \$2.50 a \$4.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION-ITS RESULT.

The Presidential election has passed, and Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire, is the President-elect by the votes of four-fifths of

the States General Scott, his competitor for the office and many advantages. He was an older and more experienced man: he had filled a larger space in the public eye, and had performed greater public services : he was a brilliant and ccessful soldier; and, if great talents be neessary to constitute a great military commander, he was the superior, in this respect, of his rival. He was, moreover, a Southern man, native of Virginia, which boasts of being the only three from the North, not one from New therefore in favor of Scott.

But he labored under certain disadvantages His military education and habits separated him from the People. His military exploits awakened admiration, but the aristocratic hauteur of the camp repelled popular sympathy He was a great man, but unfortunately deficient in that modesty or tact which, especially in a Republic, is necessary to render greatness tolerable to the self-love of the masses. On grave occasions he was a wise man, on light occasions, anything but wise. To almost any crisis requiring powerful executive ability, he has been found equal: where there has been no call for the higher energies of his nature, his conduct has too often been marked by van-

His competitor, on the other hand, was neither a great man, nor a pretender to greatness. He had the reputation of sound judgment, respectable talents, political consistency but his fame was not such as to excite envy, nor had he committed any sin against the selflove of others. One of the People, he attested to them his patriotism by his voluntary services in the war with Mexico, and did enough to prove his courage, without isolating himse as a mere soldier, from their sympathies.

So much for their personal attributes. to their relative political circumstances, the advantage was all on the side of Pierce.

The Whigs advocated Scott on the ground marvellous soldier, a grand benefactor of his country. Such claims naturally disgusted the other candidates who had been set aside, and vere calculated to provoke a kind of antagonism in the public mind. Pierce was urged, not for anything he had said, done, or was entitled to, but simply as a man who fairly represented the principles of his party, and had never made himself obnoxious to any faction in it; and whose election would be credited, not to any merit in himself, but alone to the strength of his party. This was enough to atisfy the self-love of the score of rejected candidates, who, solacing themselves with the idea that intrinsically they were more worthy than the chosen standard-bearer, compromised either their dignity nor claims, by cordially upporting him. On the contrary, Webster and his friends were alienated by the extravagant claims set up for General Scott, and even the friends of the placid Mr. Fillmore, gave but a reluctant support to the nomination

Several causes conspired to turn the weight of the naturalized vote against Scott. ould not blot out the memory of his former proclivities to Nativism : and his liberal declaations on this subject during the canvass were onsidered mere electioneering devices, while they disgusted the more bigoted of the Naives. The resolution of the Whig Convention

at Baltimore, flatly rejecting the prayer of European revolutionists, and repudiating the policy of Intervention in any form, at any time, was used with great effect against him among our naturalized citizens, especially the Germans. And we are personally acquainted with many highly intelligent men among them who, while admitting that the position of the Democrats on the subject of Intervention was wholly unsatisfactory, still earnestly labored for their success, on the ground that their triamph would encourage the Revolutionists, and intimidate the despotic authorities of Europe, to whom the name, Democracy, was a reality. and who were under the impression that the Democrats of America were the real progress ive, revolutionary party, while the Whigs were the Conservative. That the naturalized vote exerted a powerful influence on the result is noorious; to what extent, however, it is yet im-

By some it may be supposed that the alleged extravagance and corruption of the Whig Administration under Taylor and Fillmore, had a great deal to do in arousing the People to the necessity of placing the Government in Democratic hands: but we can see no evidence of this. It is true the Washington Union declaimed loudly about Galphinism and Gardinerism; but the People understand pretty well by this time, that so long as revenue shall be raised by imports, and not direct taxes, so long as so much patronage shall be lodged in the hands of the Federal Execuup to log-rolling combinations, and postpone bills till near the close of the session, when members, tired out and anxious to get home, are willing to act without deliberation, there must and will be extravagance and corrrup-

tion, whatever may be the Administration. If any of the old issues entered into the can Tariff; and so far as this was concerned, the great majority of the American People have voted their assent to the policy of 1846.

tion in which General Scott was placed on the question of Slavery, contributed more than any

The Whigs of the North a few years ago, spread of Anti-Slavery sentiment, and availed

suspected, and one was seized, but no proof the nomination of General Taylor in 1848, and be renewed; Cuba is to be annexed, and, as their silence as a national party on the ques- compensation to the North, the Sandwich tion of Slavery, alienated but a small portion Islands are to be taken under our protection count of his non-committalism, preferable to of time. The Northern Democrats who sus-General Cass, certainly committed against tained Mr. Polk in his conquest of California them, and believing in the representations and New Mexico, and then agitated for Freeeverywhere made at the North of his Anti- dom till California was recognised as a free Slavery sympathies, by Whig journals and State, wresting from Slavery the spoils it had speakers, clung to their party—while a large aimed at, are now the supporters of General number of the Democrats seceded, and another Pierce, and they claim a voice in the counsels portion, disaffected by the position of their of the Administration they have brought into candidate, declined any part in the election.

To this cause, aided by other influences, the Whigs owed their triumph. What followed Pierce as the instrument of their gigantic on the accession of Mr. Fillmore, we all know. schemes of a Slave Empire? The Future is The Whigs falsified their Anti-Slavery profes- pregnant with strife. General Pierce may sions. Their leading men were foremost in urging the Compromise measures and Fugi- tration. tive Slave Law, and their Administration maintained them specially as its measures. This revolted the Anti-Slavery members of the party, on whom in the North it had so long relied, and the Whigs straightway lost the control of every State of the Union, except Vermont.

The Presidential election approached, and i became necessary to reorganize for a National contest. Three lines of policy presented themselves: the nomination of Mr. Fillmore or Mr. Webster, and the complete adoption of the Compromise platform; the rejection of these men and of the Compromise platform, and of every candidate committed to it; the acceptance of the platform, and the nomination of a man who had not been associated with the passage of the measures composing it. It was clear, that if success were the object of the Party, either the first or second line of policy should have been adopted. It was necessary to secure the full support, either of the Pro-Slavery or of the Anti-Slavery sentiment. Fillmore and the Compromise would have com mother of a majority of our Presidents. Eight manded the support of the former; Scott, with Presidents had been elected from the South, out compromise or committal, the full support of the latter. A half-way course-the adop-Hampshire. The weight of precedent was tion of the third line of policy-would prove a fatal blunder. The efficient support of both sections would be forfeited. Scott. with a Compromise platform, could not carry so many States as Fillmore; he would alienate th North without securing the South.

The whole subject was discussed in the Era epeatedly, and a few extracts from our editorials, written several months before the Convention, will show the light in which we then onsidered it.

"Could be (General Scott) be nominated b general agreement among the Whigs, with ut the intervention of a National Convention ts formalities and commitments, he would be formidable candidate, and might give the Democrats more trouble than they now apprehend. But the Whig Party is not distinguished for its sagacity, and it will hardly agree on such a policy. Its Northern members are nar-row, blind, and obstinate, and its Southern, generally intolerant. They will insist, as ondition to supporting General Scott, that he he Compromise and the agitation of the Slavery Question, and if this be given, it will probbly prove fatal. Should it come short of the Democratic standard on this point, the whole South would be alienated; should it come up o it, he could not command the full vote of h Party at the North."- Jan 29

"If success be the only aim of the Whig Con ention, it must nominate Scott, without reso ition, declaration, or committal of any kind, on their part or his, or nominate Fillmore with an emphatic affirmation of the finality of the Compromise and Fugitive Law. Any other ourse will leave it without even a plank to stand

"Indeed, he must know that on Fillmore's platform, he could not carry as many States as Mr. Fillmore himself. His prospects at the best are only a little better than those of any whom the Democrats are likely ominate: so that a declaration by him, or the squint toward the Compromise, inevitably lienating thousands of voters, will provably re sult in his defeat. His counsellors may as wel e admonished that it is not in the power even of a New York politician to manufacture a re solve in relation to these measures so Jesuitical or a declaration in writing so abstract and misty, as not to repel a large number of voters, men unwilling to take the General on trust These voters feel that, after all, the true course ballot-box-to vote only for the candidate who shall openly and sincerely stand committed to their support. They cannot but respect those of their fellow-citizens who have positively de clared their purpose to sustain no party, and no Presidential candidate, not known to be committed to the doctrine of Non-Intervention by the Federal Government, with Slavery and the Extradition of slaves. With reluctance and misgiving, we have no doubt, they have forced themselves to acquiesce in the support of Gen. Scott, provided the Convention that may nominate him will present him to the people unencumbered by any resolve, or declara-tion of opinion; but, let the managers presume one step further upon their pliability, and the game is up. These voters would by one bound

recover the upright position, from which they have been temporarily bent."—May 27th.

"How will the two wings of the party stand in the National Convention? The Nothern divided, the Southern united: the latter concen trated on one man and one course of policy; the former, agreeing neither on men nor measures A minority united can control a majority dis tracted, by affiliating with the faction most dis posed to consult its wishes. The Southern mi nority will either force the nomination of Mr. Fillmore, or, if it accept General Scott, compel the adoption of the Compromise. Its unity will enable it to dictate."—March 11th.

The Whig Party cannot complain that th case was not fully presented to it. If it determined to take the Compromise platform, its true policy then was to run Mr. Fillmore. If it determined to select Scott, it should have rejected the platform. We predicted that through the unity of its Southern wing, and the distraction of its Northern, it would do neither, but fall between two stools.

The facts are now before us. In the State elections, under Mr. Fillmore's Administration, they lost the control of all the States but one: in the Presidential election, just closed, they are in the minority in every State. The Compromise has now finished its work.

It may be said, the Democratic Party occu pied the same platform-why should it have suffered less than the Whigs? It may be safely assumed that the position of the former Party on other questions is more in harmony with the views of a majority of the American People than that of the Whigs, and that it almost always commands more of the sympathy our naturalized citizens. When, therefore, they occupy the same position substantially on the Slavery Question, the Democrats must carry the day.

The Democrats have achieved a great victory. and the whole world of progress now lies open before them. The Party is made up of discordant naterials. Barnburners, Slavery Propagandists, Disunionists, Compromisers, Hunkers, and Progressives, have united in supporting one man for the Presidency, but will hardly unite upon any great question likely to come up for consideration. The Evening Post and Tribune are not more opposed to each other, than the Post

power. How will their claim be regarded by those of their Southern allies who look calculate on anything but a tranquil Adminis

# THE OPINION OF THE PRESS ON THE RESULTS

The Baltimore Sun contrives generally to be on the popular side-when it is well ascertained. It attributes Scott's defeat to the fact that he was so intimately identified with the opponents of the Compromise measures; and it considers the election of Pierce as a triumph of Nationalism over Sectionalism.

The Baltimore Clipper, a sort of independent Whig paper, says that the People have decided by an overwhelming vote, that "the Democrat ic policy is that which should be pursued," and it counsels the Whig Party now to disband, as t can never recover from the blow it has re

The New York Tribune regards the result as a verdict against the Whig doctrines of Protection and River and Harbor Improvements and in favor of the Slavery Propaganda. It is bitter against Mr. Giddings, of whom it says, no man has contributed more to this result.

The New York Evening Post finds the key to the result in the outrageous profligacy and waste of the Whig Administration; and it thinks Scott's overwhelming defeat has dispelled the illusion that military prestige is all powerful in this country.

The Washington Union is extatic and emphatic, and assigns two reasons for the result, as follows: The Sectionalism of the Which Party was an outrage on the Constitution and the People: its reliance upon mere military renown and service was an outrage on public intelligence and every principle of public lib-

The Journal of Commerce says it is a verdict of the people in favor of the Compromise in all its parts; of the Tariff of 1846 in its essential features, and of the measures generally of the Democratic Party; and a condemnation of Sewardism, with all that class of ultra doctrines which have been presented by the Albany Evening Journal and the New York Tribune.

The New York Day Book is glad. The Whig Party had lost its good old conservatism, and become a Seward and Greeley Party, and Gen. Scott was forced upon the country by the tyranny of dishonest tricksters. The Day Book offers up thanks to God for the triumph of the real conservatism of the country over

The New York Mirror says that Scott's personal popularity was all a fiction: "the military fire went out with Gen. Taylor; the drum and fife drama would not bear rehearsal: Scott's their National Convention, and place their can-barren speeches and zig-zag travels lost him didates in nomination. The idea of longer fire went out with Gen. Taylor ; the drum and votes by hundreds of thousands:" more, and worse than all, Scott was brought forward and posterous. Let us, therefore, have our Convensustained by that faction of the Whigs which tion within the year, select our men, (and

Whigs. Hence his defeat. A telegraphic despatch-probably from an operator for the New York Herald-announces to the New York Tribune that Scott himself attributes his overthrow, first of all, to the New York Herald, and then to Daniel Webster! We presume one had about as much to do with

# THE FOREIGN ELEMENT IN OUR POPULATION

The New York Tribune publishes tables prepared from the returns of the Census, showing the proportion of the foreign to the native population of New York State. . The results

"It appears, that out of 3,097,358 souls which compose the population of New York 2.439.296 were born in the United States 2 439 296 were born 84,820 in England; 343,111 in Ireland; 31,000 47,200 in British America; and that the num ber of residents of foreign birth in all the State is 658,062, or about two-ninths of the whole people. The proportion is greater in New York than

in the country at large. These calculations should allay the apprehensions of those neryous people who are constantly fearing dreadful consequences from the excess of foreign population among us. Of these 658,000 residents, the English, Scotch, and Welch, do not affiliate with the Irish, nor the Irish with the Germans, nor the Germans with the English; but all to a greater or less degree harmonic with the natives. Again: they are as much divided by religion as by nationalities, while all recognise the noble principle of Tolera-tion. Of these 658,000, adult males constitute perhaps a fourth; and of these a considerable portion cannot yet vote; while the voters, those naturalized, are divided in political opinion. The idea that the foreign population can be combined and concentrated at the ballot-box, as a unit, for its own particular purposes, is an

# THAT GARBLING

We are sorry to see that the Whig papers of the West generally gave currency to that agree upon the third line of policy, and be de- the Presidential Preferences of Free-Soilers, feated-take Scott with the platform, and then which we noticed last week. The Daily Republican, of Cincinnati, made a great deal of it, and seemed to think that since Dr. Bailey had recommended the support of Gen. Scott, of course the Free-Soilers would no longer hesitate! Ridiculous! The Republican editor knows as little of Free-Soilers as he does of the National Era. Of all parties in this country, the Free Democracy is the most accustomed to do its own thinking and acting. The editor of the Xenia Torch Light, once

> Free-Soiler, also garbles our article, and says-"Is it possible to offer to Anti-Slavery men a stronger argument in favor of Gen. Scott than that contained in the following paragraph, clipped from the National Era, the national organ of the Hale men? It is true, that the reasoning of Dr. Bailey does not lead him to advise Anti-Slavery men to vote for Scott, because he is interested in keeping up the organization. cause he is interested in keeping up the organization of a third party, upon which he is dependent for support; but we cannot see how any honest, disinterested Anti-Slavery man can read his argument, and not be forced to the conclusion that it is his most imperative duty to vote for the candidate who can be relied upon to prevent the increase of Slavery.

And so he copies the paragraph in which we were exhibiting the reasons of those Free-Soilers, who, though determined to vote for their success of Scott to Pierce; imputes to us their and Richmond Examiner; and there is really reasoning; omits our statement of the views more affinity between Mr. Venable and the of those Free-Soilers who, while voting their Intelligencer than between John Van Buren own ticket, preferred the election of Pierce to and the Washington Union. Already, the ex- Scott; and also omits our statement of the rea treme men of the South are counting up their sons on which we vindicated the course of the gains. Texas is to be cut up into four slave entire Party in rejecting both Scott and States; the attempt to divide California is to Pierce, and in sustaining Hale!

And, to cap the climax of this gross injustice, this honest and gentlemanly editor is kind advise Anti-Slavery men to vote for Scott is, because our living depended upon keeping up a third organization-in other words, bread and butter is stronger with us than conscience, or patriotism, or any other honest consideration. Do such men never reflect that, in thus imputing to others the most grovelling motives of action, without appearing to be conscious that they are saying anything particularly insulting, they are exposing the motives which too requently actuate themselves?

The same misrepresentation of the Era we observe in our Wisconsin exchanges: but fortunately the Wisconsin Democrat was enabled promptly to expose it.

The following paragraph, in the Ashtabula Sentinel, shows that the Cleveland Herald, in which the garbled extract first appeared, honorably confessed and explained its error: "The Cleveland Herald very promptly cor-rects the misuse and garbling of the extracts from the National Era, which we pointed out

last week; and the editors say they were misled by a person who handed them the article ready clipped, they supposing it all right." The Summit Beacon, (O.) has done the same thing. We trust that the other Whig papers that have been misled in this matter, will do

## WHAT SHALL BE DONE?

The Western Reserve (O.) Chronicle has already commenced the discussion of the question, "What shall Free-Soilers do now?"

"We desire, in 1856, to elect to the Chief Magistracy of this nation that noble son of Freedom, that living embodiment of true principles, JOHN P. HALE, and to secure so de a result we must continue to "agitate" until all men shall hear of and adopt our principles. To secure this end, the Free Demo papers must be widely circulated; not only every Free-Soiler, but every liberal man of whatever party, should investigate our principles, scan our action, and honestly determine what is his duty in the great warfare now going on between Liberty and Slavery.

"The importance of a wide circulation for the courter prescriptors are recombined."

the country papers is not properly appreciated, we fear, by our friends. It is the mighty lever by which local victories are achieved; it is the convenient messenger that may be placed in every hamlet in the land. Without it there can be no success. The documents should also he disseminated far and near, that the people may at all times be impressed with the importance of unceasing activity in promoting the weal of mankind.

There are thoughout the country many Free Democratic organizations, that were expressly organized to act upon the late election. Let these organizations be continued for the next Have speeches; hold discussions; use any and every means to bring intelligence in contact with the public mind. These organizations may be made a source of real enjoyment, during the long winter evenings, as they will be source of profit. At your meetings for speeches or discussions, be sure and have the ladies with you. Many of them, indeed, have eloquent tongues, and if they could be prevailed upon to overcome their timidity, would speak eloquently for the oppressed. Bring as many of them as possible into the service,"

We suppose this may be taken as a pretty fair illustration of the enterprising spirit of Free-Soilism. They seem determined to go ahead. The Chronicle adds:

"It is now proposed and expected that, withand continue the warfare from election till election. In this way we shall deserve and se-cure the confidence of both friends and foes.

In doing this, we shall secure success in 1856." A four years' electioneering campaign for the Presidency might be rather trying to flesh and blood, and there might be danger of getting out of breath before the time of the final struggle! Is it worth while to get the fires up, and waste fuel and steam, till the locomotive is about ready to start? Solomon says, "there is a time for all things." Once in one or two years we hold State elections, and then we aust attend to them; and once in four years we elect a President. Can we keep up a perennial excitement to accomplish a quadrennial object? The Free-Soilers, for what seemed to many very fair reasons, deferred their last Naional Convention till August. The time left for the canvass was very short; but, suppose they should hold their next Convention in the spring or winter preceding the Presidential election, would they not have time enough then for a satisfactory canvass-say six or nine months? The truth is, electioneering is hard work, and should it exceed half a year, bronchitis might play the mischief with our oraors. Besides, a Presidential ticket, four years old, like an old advertisement, might fail to

However, we are not strenuous about the matter, as our own course will be the same whether a Presidential contest be opened now

THE FUTURE OPENING. The Boston Post. ow that the Pierce Democracy has succeeded by so overwhelming a vote, talks largely of the ecessity of principle and consistency, and it cannot stand coalition any more. "Bygones," it says, "must be by-gones; but for the future t will be useless for Democrats to attempt to stand upon two stools. It will be more than a blunder; it will be a breach of faith with the country to rally about Free Soil candidatesto send men to Congress, not only who have been Free-Soilers in the past, but who mean to be Free-Soilers to come; who live and move and breathe, politically, only by Slavery agita ion; who spit upon the Democratic platform narangue in favor of a repeal of the Compromise measures, and still claim to be with the Democratic party. Such a course would neither be honest nor politic."

This is an invitation in advance to Mr. Pierce to use the influence of his Administration to nterfere in the State politics of his party, as Mr. Polk did. The wonderful success which rewarded Mr. Polk's experiment, may encourage his successor to renew it. The Common wealth says that the policy of the Post would give to the Whigs a majority of three to one in the House of Representatives, every member of Congress, and the United States Sena

MEDIOCRITY AND GREATNESS .- A writer in one of the New York papers, discoursing of the distinguished dead of this year, is afflicted with the apprehension that the era of medioc rity is upon us: "Are we now come to the reign of m

ty? With so much greatness gone and so lit-tle left; with obscure men crowding up from their obscurity to fill the places of those all whose presence they but yesterday stood in awe; with a man only remarkable for his ac-cidents, although not at all remarkable for faults or incapacity, in the seat of Washington, Jefferson, and Jackson; with Messrs. Nameless in the Secretariats which Webster, Everett these things, shall we have but the era of mediocrity? New men in the professional chairs; new authors, flaring their noteless names at us through windows of the booksellers; new politicians and new measures; new and generally little, all of them."

Amid the terrible gloom which surrounds us let us be thankful that Providence has prolong-

this country than greatness, so called. Our enough to say that the reason why we did not great men have not been generally blessed with the staff of accomplishment. They have been too much absorbed in the contemplation of their own perfections, and in the prosecution of their own plans for self-aggrandize-

> THE BOSTON COMMONWEALTH appears new type. We congratulate our cotemporary on its success-success well deserved, by its fidelity, devotion, and ability.

#### From the New York Evening Post PRESIDENTIAL STATISTICS.

The annexed statement shows not only the number of electoral votes given for each candidate for the Presidency from 1796 to this day, but as it respects the last three elections, viz. those of 1848, 1844, and 1840, the number of the electoral votes given for each State. Washing ton was unanimously chosen the first President and was inducted into office on the 30th of April 1789. He was in office two terms, eight years. For the third Presidential term the

For President. 1796. For Vice Presider Aaron Burr 1800. 73 | Aaron Burr 64 | T. Pinckney Thomas Jefferson George Clinton Rufus King James Madison -D. D. Tompkin James Monroe

J. C. Calhoun . Andrew Jackson N. Sanford, N. Y.
Nathaniel Macon
A. Jackson, Tenn.
M. Van Buren, N. Y.
Henry Clay, Ken. Henry Clay No choice having been effected by the Elect-

ors, John Quincy Adams was chosen Presi-M. Van Buren
John Sergeant
William Wilkins R. M. Johnson

Wm. H. Harrison L. W. Tazewell James K. Polk 170 | George M. Dallas 105 | T. Frelinghuysen 1848. 163 | Millard Fillmore 127 | Wm. O. Butler

A more particular statement of the Electoral President, at the last three Presidentia elections, is here subjoined: 1840. New Hampshire

Jackson's majority over Adams in 1828 - 95 Harrison over Van Buren in 1840 -Taylor over Cass in 1848

From 1804 to 1820 the successful candidates were nominated by Congressional caucus, and The following is a statement of the popular

For President-1844 Clay. 34,619 17,866 26,770 67,712 7,322 32,832 assachusett node Island New York -Maryland Virginia North Carolina

38,318 161,204 6,278 35,984 44,790 43,232 42,104 26,036 20,127 13,023 60,030 61,262 155,057 67,887 45,764 21,235 27,703 31,250 41,324 5,504 9,546 Chosen by Legislature. 1,301,728 1,340,111 1,301,728 xclusive of South States New York -

61,071 6,440 6,775 40,009 185,514 5,910 3,644 36,880 171,978 10,948 27,047 27,763 34,528 154,774 31,287 40,195 58,419 49,720 74,694 15,380 44,790 26,492 3,238 36,455 56,629 26,492 3,238 3,23 New Jersey 23,122 30,316 30,310 14,781 37,702 138,360 30,209 35,272 64,705 67,141 70,159
18,273
47,527
45,124
44,085
53,215
25,912
4,537
32,671
23,949
13,747
10,547
7,588
3,777

Recapitulation by Presidential Periods. 1832 -1.501.298 2,402,650 2,704,031 2,876,612 Electoral College.

Mediocrity seems destined to effect more in election of the 2d November, instant, will be

Vermont Virginia North Carolina Tennessee - 12 Connecticut -Kentucky Missouri Pennsylvania Indiana Maryland Michigan Wisconsin 3 California Florida

The State of California has been added since ne election of 1848. All the States vote directly for electors, except South Carolina, which elects by the Legis-

In case there is no choice of President by the Electoral College, the election devolves upon the votes are given by States-the single member from Delaware, Florida, or Arkansas, haying the same power as the thirty-four members of New York. The politics of the State delegations in Congress stand, at present, as fol-

Maryland, North Carolina, Florida, Michigan, Missouri-8.

Democratic-Maine, Connecticut, Virginia South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mis Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois Iowa, Wisconsin, California, New Jersey, Ohio Pennsylvania-18.

Tied-New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Kentucky, Louisiana. New York-5

THE NEW YORK TIMES, quoting a portion of our editorial of last week, in which we declare our main hope for the abolition of Sla very to be in the growth of an enlightened Public Opinion at the South, remarks:

"When the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the ountry takes this shape, it ceases to be formidable to the interests or the rights of any sec tion. It is rational, constitutional, and there fore safe. And the South itself can neither dread it or complain of it. And to that shape in our opinion, it is rapidly coming every

We were not aware that any novel view was presented by us, or that the policy indicated differed from that proposed generally by Anti-Slavery men. We have often observed, that those who do not give their chief attention to the Anti-Slavery cause, every now and then imagine that its advocates have changed their views, and become more reasonable; when the truth is, it is they who, under the imperceptible working of a public sentiment, generated by the Anti-Slavery men, have themselves un dergone a change.

In relation to the position taken in our own editorial, the Boston Commonwealth remarks-"The great bulk of the opponents of Slavery from the beginning of the movement in 1830, have occupied just that ground. There cannot be found, in any declaration of principles by the numerous Liberty party, Free Soil, or Free Democratic Conventions that have been held during the last twenty years, one word that conflicts with the sentiments quoted from the Era. The political Anti-Slavery movement has always shown a strict regard for the Constitution and for the rights of the States. The most numerous and most enthusiastic Anti-Sla-very State Conventions ever held in the United ites were those of the Free Democracy at Worcester and Lowell the present year. resolutions they passed were intended to express the Anti-Slavery sentiment in its highest tone. We had the curiosity to compare them recently with the series of resolutions on Slavery which the Whig Legislatures of Massachusetts were in the habit of passing a few our surprise and amusement that the Whit resolutions were, on the whole, considerably more 'ultra' than those of the Free Democ-Of course-because it was intended that

they should remain abstractions. As the Free Democracy intend to act, as well as resolve they are careful not to resolve to do what they may not do constitutionally. VOTE FOR CONGRESS GREENE CO., OHIO.-

Harlan, (Whig.) 1,902; Telfair, (Dem.,) 1,156;) O. W. Mixon, (F. D.,) 341.

# LITERARY NOTICE.

ANNA HAMMER: a tale of contemporary German life Translated from the German of Temme, by Alfred H. Guernsey. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor.

This is one of a series of tales published in Fermany, under the head of "New Pictures of Contemporary German Life." Temme, the author, bore a conspicuous part in the Revolution of 1848, for which he suffered a long imprisonment, though he was finally tried and equitted. As a story, the book possesses many beautiful and interesting points, yet its chief merit lies in the clear and comprehensive pic ture it presents of the social and political con dition of modern Germany. Less artistic skill is manifested, than deep, earnest sympathy for the sorrows of the Fatherland.

# EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, Nov. 2, 1852 .- The Whigs are annihilated in this city. Democrats have carried all before them. The Whigs of New York dorsed. The Fugitive Slave Act has killed them forever. There is no sufficient organiza-tion of Free Democrats here. I and other Free-Soilers in the 18th ward were forced to e lookers on, rather than vote for Scott or Pierce. I know some Free Soil Whigs who voted for Scott as a choice between two evils: some I know refrained from voting at all; they ould not swallow the platform. I have watch ed and talked with many here of both parties and I believe Scott's support was almost wholly from the Union Whigs. Some Whigs voted for Pierce, thinking it best to help desperate men into evil, so they might destroy themselve by the largest possible amount of evil in the soonest possible time. But what I wish to say is, we Free-Soilers must be better acquainted and organized. The form of a ticket for elec-toral candidates should have been published i the daily papers; we might then have deposited our vote. We did not even know that a ticke

To the Editor of the National Era: DEAR SIR: The battle of the 2d instant ver and the smoke has cleared away, so that we can determine the result in this Congres ional district. Gerrit Smith, the good, the noble, and the great, is elected by over one thousand majority. This is a great triumph truly, for truth and principle.

J. C. JOHNSON.

RALEIGH, November 2, 1852.

To the Editor of the National Era: I write to ask at your hands an act of jus I write to ask at your hands an action. On yesterday a friend called my attention to a publication in your paper, purporting to be the proceedings of a Free Soil Convention held in October last, at New Salem, Randon Hands and Salem Hands dolph county, N. C., for the purpose of nominating Electors favorable to the principles of the Free Soil party and the election of Mr. John P. Hale to the Presidency. Whether such meeting was actually held, or whether the alleged proceedings were sent to you as a hoax. I know not. But I was astonished to hoax I know not. But I was astonished to find my name placed on the ticket as Elector, it was done, sir, without my consent, knowledge or approbation. In North Carolina the public need no denial of my having countenanced this proceeding; but as you have published it is your paper, no doubt because you took it for granted that such a Convention was really held, and perhaps with the consent of gentlemen whose names are mentioned, I most respectfully request you to publish this card, which I deem proper for my vindication.

Respectfully,

P. S. Please do me the favor to send me a copy of your paper publishing.

PORTRAIT OF HON. JOHN P. HALE!

SAMUEL AARON,

SAMUEL AARUN,

OF Norristown, Pennsylvanis, has just enlarged the accommodations of his school, so as to be among the most ample and convenient in the country, furnishing seats for about 180, and private study rooms and bed-rooms for 60, mostly two in a room Winter term of six months to commence ist October next

TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

THE MADISON HOUSE, located on Main street, between Front and Columbia, CINCINNATI, has been much entarged during the past summer, and is now open to entertain its former patrons and a 10 tion of the travelling public.

Merchants, traders, and others visiting the city will find the Madison House well located, accommodations good, and prices moderate. J. W. GARRISON & CO., Nov. 4-3m.

Proprietors.

THE OXYGEN LAMP.

VI.

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ESPONDENCE. The Whigs are crats have car-

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vember 2, 1852.

nds an act of juscalled my attenpaper, purporting Free Soil Conven-New Salem, Ranpurpose of nomi the principles of the election of Mridency. Whether held, or whether re sent to you as was astonished ticket as Elect

countenanced this ave published it in use you took it for vention was really consent of gentle entioned. I most re-

"CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS."

Although the election is over, the Independent Democratic Association of the District of Columbia feel indisposed to disband their organization. The success of the Compromise Democratic candidates at the late election does not satisfy us that the Compromise measures are a final settlement of the question of Slavery, and that agitation should cease. The following admirable Speeches can be supplied at the prices named, and orders for them are respectfully

HON. HORACE MANN'S SPEECH on the Institution of Slavery. Delivered in the House of Representatives, August 17, 1852. Twenty-four pages. Price including postage, \$3 per hundred.

Hon. Charles Sumner's Sprech on the Fugitive Slave Law. Delivered in the Senate of the United States, August 26, 1852. Thirty-two pages. Price, including postage, \$3.20 per hundred. HON. N. S. TOWNSHEND'S SPERCH on the Present

Position of the Democratic Party. Delivered in the House of Representatives, June 23, 1852. Eight pages. Price 75 cents per hundred, including postage. Address A. M. GANGEWER, Secretary, Box 195, Washington City. D. C.

NOVEMBER 8, 1852.

LETTER FROM THE NORTHWEST.

St. Anthony's Falls, Oct. 25, 1852. To the Editor of the National Era: To those who think of coming to this Territory, it is a matter of interest to know what are the facilities for travel, where are our markets from whence we obtain our merchan dise, and where we are to send our products, when we are so prosperous as to have a sur-plus. To these questions I shall endeavor to give as concise an answer as possible. Our present line of communication with the East is by way of Galena and Chicago. Those coming from the East can reach Chicago, either by a trip around the Lakes, by the Michigan Central Railroad or Southern Michigan Railroad and after the close of navigation there will b a complete chain of railroad around the south side of Lake Erie, from Chicago to New York, Boston, and almost any other place you please. From Chicago west the railroad is already completed to Rockford, between eighty and ninety miles, and within another year will be completed to Dubuque or Galena—thus connecting the Upper Mississippi with all the cities of the East. Another railroad is in progress from Milwaukie to Prairie La Cross, small but rapidly growing town on the Mississippi river, nearly two hundred miles above Galena. This is being pushed forward with such enterprise, that it is expected to be completed in about two years. The eastern portion of it is already in operation, penetrating far into the interior of the State. Minneso has already become attractive to the health and pleasure seekers of our Eastern cities. But when these facilities for travel shall be fully realized, the Falls of St. Anthony will rank with Saratoga, Newport, and the White Mountains, as a place of summer resort. Much of

Illinois. The amount will of course be increased with the ease and cheapness of transportation.
But there is another enterprise commenced, which promises even more for our Territory than those I have mentioned. It is one continuous line of railroad from New Orleans to the Falls of St. Anthony; running on the west side of the Mississippi river, through the best portions of Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota. The following extracts from the St. Louis News of October 9th, and from the Minnesota Democrat of October 20th, will give you a more complete idea of the enterprise

Important Movement-A line of Longitudinal Railroads from Louisiana to Minnesota, con-necting Lake Superior, St. Anthony, and St. Paul, with New Orleans!

One of the greatest and grandest railroad one of the greatest and grandest random improvements of the age is now engrossing the attention of a large number of the most enterprising capitalists in the West. A work of vast magnitude, which we supposed would of vast magnitude, which we supposed would not be contemplated for many years to come, is already in progress, and before six years ex-pire we may be able to exchange, by railroad transportation, the staple products of the Northwest, for the fresh and ripe fruits of the tropics, and, measuring distance by time, St. Paul will be as near New Orleans as it now is to Galena. The enterprise is truly magnificent. That it is practicable no one acquainted with the subject can doubt. That it will be accomplished, is already assured by the intelligence we this day present to our readers. The wealthiest and most sagacious capitalists of St. Louis have embarked in the enterprise, with a farseeing and patriotic determination to achieve success. Thousands of capitalists along the line of the proposed chain of roads will co-operate with zeal and liberality. New Orleans will embark in the work with enthusiastic energy, and before six months pass away THE NEW ORLEANS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD WILL be hailed throughout the West and South, as one of the greatest improvements of the age. As the St. Louis News remarks, in a strain of enthusiasm, which the subject naturally inspires: "No grander scheme was ever projected for the promotion of man's empire over the very climates of the earth, and no enter-prise has ever been unfolded that will take stronger hold upon the hearts and imaginations

We publish a call signed by the leading capitalists of St. Louis, who propose that a convention be held in that city, on the first Monday in December next, to take measures to insure the completion of this great work, the commencement of which will open a new and brilliant era in the already flourishing career

In this grand work, the people of St. Paul and St. Anthony have a common and united interest. When it shall have been completed, the sister cities" will be viewed as upper and lower towns of the same great metropolis, which will be to the Northwest what New Orleans is to the South, and St. Louis to the centre—a railroad and commercial terminus, a grand centre of trade, and also, what neither of those

points can ever become, the manufactory and work-shop of the West. No portion of our flourishing country promises to enjoy a more brilliant destiny than Minnesota; and St. Paul and St. Anthony conjoined, must become the commercial and man-ufacturing heart, not only of Minnesota, but of the vast domain surrounding it, stretching from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains, and embracing the intervening area as far

To some this may seem visionary; but on a careful examination of the facts in the case, I am confident that every intelligent man will agree with the editor of the St. Louis News, that "no grander scheme was ever projected;" and that it is not only "possible," but "practicable," and "inevitable." The reasons for this belief, together with an allusion to some of our own resources, will be the subject of a future communication. Yours, truly, J. W. N.

MECHANIC ARTS .- We copy from the Home Journal the following notice of a gentleman who has turned his attention from professional pursuits, and is now successfully engaged in a mechanical business. We hope to hear of more such instances. A liberal education will be found as serviceable in bringing the Mechanic Arts to a high perfection, as it is in making a good lawyer, professor, or physi-

cian .- N. Y. Christian Inquirer. "It is to be regretted that so few scientific and educated men devote themselves to the Mechanic Arts. To some, it may seem a misdirection of literary attainments to employ them in the field of mechanical labor. Not so to us. While we admire an Orpheus who could charm into delighted revery all sentient nature around him when he struck the magic notes of his large shall we not at the same time and of his lyre, shall we not at the same time adof his lyre, shall we not at the same time admire the Apollo who had the genius and skill to produce that lyre? The rapidity of progress and the perfection of the result in every department of the Mechanic Arts can be indefinitely increased by the qualifications to which we refer. We have before us a case in point. Twelve years since, a gentleman, then recently retired from one of the learned professions, devoted himself to the introduction of a more elevated musical literature into the English language than we had previously enjoyed. After guage than we had previously enjoyed. After years of toil, he produced a translation of one of the largest and profoundest European works on the science of music. That gentleman is now a manufacturer of piano-fortes; and

though it is scarcely two years since his commencement, he has already taken a position among the very best manufacturers in the United States. The gentleman referred to is Mr. J. F. Warner, of the firm of J. F. Warner & Co., 411 Broadway. As our eye glanced upon the advertisement of this firm in our paper, we were led to the above train of reflections. What splendid improvements in this most admirable and popular musical instrument, as well as in every other artistic production, might be made, if it had more such devotees as the gentleman above alluded to."

which will give them a United States Senator, in the place of the Hon. James W. Miller, whose term of service will expire on the 4th of March next.

FROM OSWEGO COUNTY, NEW YORK.

Oswego, Nov. 5, 1852.

To the Editor of the National Era:

Presuming that you are anxious to know the exalt result of the vote in this county, I send you the following, which I believe to be a correct statement of the vote for members of Congress in every town. I could not get a com-

## THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The results of the Presidential election, held on the 2d instant, astonished everybody, Whig and Democrat. The Whig Party was completely routed: never was defeat more signal. Some of the more sagacious of the Democrats would have preferred a closer contest, which would have left an enemy in the field, powerful enough to keep down faction in their own ranks. As it is, they will soon fall out among themselves. Much to the disappointment of the slaveholders, General Pierce owes his triumph even more to the free than to the slave

Full official returns are not yet received, but it is ascertained with sufficient certainty that Gen. Pierce has received the electoral vote all the free States, except Vermont and Mas chusetts, and of all the slave States, exc Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, and No Carolina. These four States are yet in dou but the probability is that the last two h also given their votes for him. The popu majority in his favor is estimated at not

The following is the		of Massa-		
chusetts, comprising 23	4 towns:			
1852.	1848.			
Pierce - 47,008	Cass -	- 35,281		
Scott 54,205	Taylor -	- 61,070		
Hale 29.008	Van Buren	- 38,058		
Webster and				
scattering - 1,850	Total	- 134,409		
Total - 132,071				
Scott's plurality -		- 7,294		
Majority against Sec	ott -	- 28,811		
Taylor's plurality		- 25,789		
Majority against Ta	ylor -	- 12,269		
Democratic gain -		- 11,130		
Whig loss		- 8,856		
Free Democratic loss		- 9,050		
Decrease in total vo	te	- 2,338		
		in 1848 for		

These have generally gone back to their Party; other number. Massachusetts gives 29,008; and this accounts for the falling off in the Free Connecticut, so far as heard from, 2,894; R. Soil vote and in part for the decrease of the Whig vote.

our merchandise already comes from Boston and New York, notwithstanding it has to be Since 1848, there must have been an increase carried near a hundred miles by wagons across of twenty-five thousand in the voting popula- 18,796; Talbot, F. D., 3,635; they now give tion of Massachusetts; but, according to the figures, her vote is 2,338 less than in '48-so that some twenty-seven thousand voters must Pa., gives 965 for Hale, an increase over the have staid away from the polls. The Free Democratic vote is not so large as we expected it | Hale 338; Philadelphia city and county, 667. would be; but there is this time nothing ad- Oswego county, N. Y., gives Hale 2,058; four ventitious about it.

> Rhode Island .- The following are the returns, complete, with the exception of one

١	town, New Shorenan	1:		
١		Scott.	Pierce.	Hal
ì	Providence county	3,893	5,528	43
	Newport county	1,132	857	4
1	Washington county	1,022	1,086	8
	Kent county	839	748	8
	Bristol county	629	367	
				_
		7,515	8,586	64

The vote of Providence city was as as follows: Scott, 2,267; Pierce, 2,272; Hale, 229.

South Carolina. Baltimore, Nov. 5.-The South Carolina Legislature, in caucus, previous to resolving to cast the vote of the State for Pierce and King, adopted a resolution declaring that in so doing the State south of the State for Seymour, Church & Co. about 1,000 majority, is a sign of the times. It shows that the much ing that in so doing the State protests against any approval or acquiescence in the measures commonly called the Compromise.

Connecticut.-We give the whole vote in 1848, and the whole vote of 1852, except from

New York .- Congress .- The following is the robable result :

 Queens, &c.—James Maurice.
 Brooklyn—Thos. W. Cummings. 3. N. York-Wards 1, 2, 3, 5, 8-Hiram

Walbridge.
4. N. York—Wards 4, 6, 10, 14—Mike Walsh.
5. N. York—Wards 7, 13, Williamsb'gh—

Wm. M. Tweed.
6. New York—Wards 11, 15, 17—John 7. N. York—Wards 9, 16, 20—William A. Walker.

8. N. York—Wards 12, 18, 19—Francis B Cutting.

9. Westchester, &c.—Jared V. Peck.

10. Orange and Sullivan—\*Wm. Murray.

11. Ulster and Greene—Theodoric R. West-

12. Dutchess and Columbia—\*Gilb't Deane

13. Renssalaer—Russell Sage.
14. Albany—Rufus W. Peckham.
15. Washington, &c.—Charles Hughes.
16. Essex, &c.—Andrew I. Ireland. 17. St. Lawrence and Herkimer-Bishon

'erkins.

18. Montgomery, &c.—Peter Rowe.

19. Otsego and Delaware—Geo. W. Chase.

20. Oneida—Orsamus B. Matteson.

21. Chenango, &c.—\*Henry Bennett. 22. Madison and Oswego-GERRIT SMITH,

23. Jefferson and Lewis-Caleb Lyon, Ind. 24. Onondaga-\*Daniel T. Jones.

Onondaga—\*Daniel T. Jones.
 Cayuga and Wayne—Edwin B. Morgan.
 Ontario, &c.—James H. Woods.
 Chemung, &c.—John J. Taylor.
 Livingston and Steuben—Geo. Hastings.
 Monroe—Azariah Boody.
 Genessee, &c.—Benjamin Pringle.
 Nicona, and Orleans. Thes. Hageley.

31. Niagara and Orleans—Thos. J. Flagler. 32. Erie—\*Solomon T. Haven. 33. Cattaraugus and Chautauque-George A . Crooker.

Whigs, 11; Democrats, 20; Free Soil and Land Reform Independents, each 1. The dele-gation to the present Congress stands, 17 Whigs and 17 Democrate.

\* Re-elected. VOTE OF OHIO FOR SUPREME JUDGE AND BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS .- Supreme Judge. Caldwell, (Dem.,) 146,795; Haynes, (Whig,) 128,500; Sutliff, (F. D.,) 22,167. Board of Public Works .- Steedman, 146,522; H. Beards-

ley, 128,581; Eels, 21,672. By the way, cannot our friends of the Cleveland True Democrat give us the popular Con-gressional vote of Ohio? Was not the aggregate Free Soil Congressional vote greater than the Free Soil vote for State officers?

INDIANA.—The result of the State election last month in Indiana is as follows: Governor. McCarty (Scott) - - - - - 73,545 Wright (Pierce) - - - - - 93,576 Joseph A. Wright re-elected by 20,031. Lt. Governor. Williams (Scott) - - - - 74,912
Willard (Pierce) - - - - 90,236
Willard elected by 15,324. Senate—Whigs - - .16 | Democrats - - 34 House—Whigs - - 32 | Democrats - - 68 Joint ballot 48 Joint ballot 102

The Democrats have also elected a large majority of the members of the State Legislature,

s triumphantly elected, and we of Oswego county are eager to have the world know, through the columns of the Era, what we have Some of us value our homesteads the more, and claim to have acquired additional honors, now that we are residents of Gerrit over Teneyck. So much for the present; now for the future. Send me a few numbers of the Era, as specimens, and I will send you fifty subscribers before spring. You will get the electoral vote from the papers I send you.

Yours for reform,

R. H. Spencer.

es of	Vote of Oswego co	m	aty for	Member of C	ongr
assa-	Towns.		Whig.	Democrat.	Inc
cept	Oswego City -	-	741	650	3
orth	Albion	-	106	107	10
	Amboy	-	64	123	5
ubt;	Boylston	-	25	57	:
have	Constantine -		165	166	. 18
ular	Granby		141	287	2
less	Hastings	-	144	200	2
iess	Hannibal		209	97	2
	Oswego Town	-	163	202	10
assa-	Mexico		289	211	2
	New Haven -	-	117	55	2
	Orwell*	-	37	38	1
5,281	Parish	-	79	109	1.0
.070	Palermo	-	116	146	1
3,058	Redfield	-	22	61	
3,000	Richland		176	249	2
1,409	Scriba	-	213	188	1
,,,,,,,,	Sandy Creek -	-	161	43	2 2
	Schroeppel	-	130	285	2
0.4	Volney	-	280	423	3
94	West Monroe -	-	73	105	
11 89	Williamstown -		33	130	
69			3,484	. 3,932	3,9
30 56	* Banner town.		-,	-,-,-	-,-
	1	-	-		

# FREE SOIL VOTE.

We can glean but few returns of the Free Democratic vote. We shall know more by an-Island, 640; Hudson county, N. J., 129. One hundred and twenty-nine towns in Maine gave, in 1850, Hubbard, D., 18,606; Crosby, W., Pierce, 20,367; Scott, 22,902; Hale, 3,888. Wilmington, Del., 32 for Hale. Allegheny county, vote of 1848 of 186; Chester county, Pa., gives in Chautauque, 501; Marion, in the county of Wayne, gives Hale a majority of 11 over the Whigs, and 81 over the Democrats, and the Assembly district stands 800 for Hale and Julian; Niagara county, 1,500. The indications are that New York has given

Hale a pretty good vote. The election of Gerrit Smith will be hailed with joy by the friends of Freedom. Whatever we may think of his speculative views of the Constitution, nobody questions the nobility of his nature. The New York Tribune says:

"The election of GERRIT SMITH to Congress execrated repudiation of the Slavery plank in either Baltimore Platform is by no means confined to Whigs. Mr. Smith is one of the most thorough, consistent, uncompromising opponents of Human Slavery in any country. He believes it uncomplication of the Slavery plank in the friends-of Freedom awoke; and perhaps nothing contributed so much in effecting this, as the obnoxious platforms of both the old parties. The nominations made at our National Convention were heartly approved by the believes it unconstitutional, and will take the oath to support the Federal Constitution with the understanding that said oath requires of him the utmost effort to strip Bondage of every shred of pretended legality, and expose it to the ridicule of the enslaved and the scorn of mankind. These, mind you, are not our ideas, but Gerrit Smith's, and he has just been elected to Congress by a handsome majority, running stump against the regular nominees of the two great parties. Seven-eighths of the electors of Oswego and Madison counties have probably

voted for either Scott or Pierce; yet thousands of these same electors have simultaneously vohave sent him. Let those who fancy that the coalition of the Barnburners with the various sorts of Hunkers to 'kill Seward,' has crushed

Anti-Slavery, 'put that in their pipe and smoke it.' This is but a beginning.

We are heartily glad that Gerrit Smith is going to Washington. He is an honest, brave, kind-hearted Christian philanthropist, whose religion is not put aside with his Sunday coat, but lasts him clear through the week. We think him years wang in some of his notices. but lasts him clear through the week. We think him very wrong in some of his notions of political economy, and quite mistaken in his ideas that the Constitution is inimical to Slavery, and that injustice cannot be legalized, but we heartily wish more such great, pure, loving souls could find their way into Congress. He will find his seat anything but comfortable, but his presence there will do good and the but his presence there will do good, and the country will yet know him better and esteem

In Ohio, Preble county gave Hale 197; Fay ette, 185; Lake, 1,111; Ashtabula, 2,475; Trumbull, 1,078; Cuyahoga, 1,899; Medina 262; Portage, 1,296; Monroe, 570; Greene, 500; Lorain, 1,778; Geauga, 1,465; Mahoning, 1,064; Columbiana, 942.

Montgomery county, Pa., 160.

Illinois.-Gage, Free Democrat, is elected to the Legislature, from Balance and McHenry counties. Another Free Democrat is elected

Wisconsin polls a large Hale vote, but Dur kee, we are sorry to say, is defeated. The Congressional delegation stands, three Pierce Democrats-one of them Mr. Eastman-openly committed against the Fugitive Slave Law

The trial of Elizur Wright for the rescue of Shadrach was held at Boston, on the 22d ult., before the United States Circuit Court, Curtis, Judge. The jury being empanelled, Mr. Debree claimed to own the man Shadrach as his slave. Mr. Caphart, of Norfolk, testified himself to be a slave-hunter and slave-whipper. Mr. Riley testified that he said before the rescue, tauntingly, that he would give twenty-five dollars to buy Shadrach, and proposed to Mr. Wright to do the same; whereupon Mr. Wright said he would rather give fifty dollars to buy pistols to shoot the United States officers. Mr. Dana asked whether Mr. Wright's remark was not that he would rather give fifty dollars to help to buy the white slaves? Mr. Riley replied that he knew Mr. Wright proposed to buy things, and not men. Mr. Dana immediately asked, was not Shadrach a thing? This produced a dilemma; silence was the only re-

On 27th ult., the jury rendered a verdict acquitting Mr. Wright of participating in the rescue of Shadrach.

go Citizen says that a missionary was lately sent all the way from Washington to Chicago, New Jersey.—The successful candidates for Congress in New Jersey are Alexander C. M. Pennington, Whig, and Nathan T. Stratton, C. Skelton, Samuel Lilly, and George Vail, Democrats. gians of that place into good Compromise Democrats, but that he went away as he came,

RELIGIOUS ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION. MIDDLETOWN, CONN., November, 1852.

To the Editor of the National Era:

Now that the Presidential campaign is over, and the smok, and dust of the political conflict are beginning to clear away, might it not be well to have a general gathering, in order to develop and concentrate religious influen-Presuming that you are anxious to know the exalt result of the vote in this county, I send you the following, which I believe to be a correct statement of the vote for members of Congress in every town. I could not get a complete return until this morning. You have ere this received the glad tidings that Gerrit Smith in the county of the same of the saviour, besides being convenient would seem also neculiarly appropriate. venient, would seem also peculiarly appropriate Perhaps some simple and comprehensive plat-form might be adopted, and some mode of Anti-Slavery action suggested, in which all denominations of Christians would harmonize. Those nonors, now that we are residents of Gerrit Smith's district. You see what the towns have done. Our city is wedded to party; but the towns are disenthralled, and, as a proof, have given Gerrit Smith (after deducting the city vote) a majority of 292 over Hough, and 831 over Teneyck. So much for the research of the second state of the second stat disciples of Christ should return to their first love, and promote efforts in behalf of liberty, as so admirably exhibited by Mr. Sumner in his eloquent speech against the Fugitive Slave

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

It may be interesting to compare the statis tics of nativities of the inhabitants of Cincin nati with those of New York. Although an interior city, there exists here as large a proportion of foreigners as in the great commercia NEW YOLK. Population -Native born -

- 277,752 . CINCINNACI. Native born -Foreigners - -The elements in the foreign table are widely different: Cincinnati. England 9 per cent. England 6 per cent Ireland 54 " Ireland 25 " Scotland 3 " Scotland 1½" Scotland 11/2 " Germany 63 " France 1½ "
Germany 22½ "
Others 10 " Others

# THINGS IN WISCONSIN

JANESVILLE, W18., Oct. 21, 1852.

To the Editor of the National Era: DEAR SIR: While the readers of the Era are favored with such numerous accounts of our political revival in various portions of the than justice to our cause as well as our candidates, to send you a brief notice of the same from this region. And, that you may see what has and is being accomplished during the pres-ent campaign, I shall be under the necessity of

recurring to a few years of the past.

It will be recollected by many of your readers, that soon after the last Presidential campaign, there was a pretended union effected in this State, between the Hunker and Free Detowns in St. Lawrence county, 360; five towns in Chautaugue. 501: Marion, in the county of to be unwise policy for the cause of Freedom. Had the Free Democracy in this State obeyed the injunction, "Be not unequally yoked to-gether with unbelievers," much support would have been saved to their cause: for the result soon proved that if the old party were with us in principle at the time, their faith soon wavered, and they lapsed back to their old measures. As a result, many of the Free Democracy—particularly those promoted to offices, and those seeking after them—went back also. We had, however, with us, many who acted the part of consistency, by not giving up those principles for which they had left their old

as the obnoxious platforms of both the old parties. The nominations made at our National
Convention were heartily approved by the
party here, as well as the platform there laid
down; and since that time, there have been
constant accessions from all sources, to Hale,
Julian, and Reform.

Certain localities of our State, within the

last few days, have been agitated into a perfect political earthquake, under the truth as spoken by our Presidential candidate. (Verily, some might have thought the Union in great danger.)
Old Fogies, who had not seen a clear political
horizon for years, have had the fog so completely driven from their minds, they can now
see their way clear for Freedom. Office-seekers, who thought that party ties were drawn so closely that they were sure of their prize, so near at hand, have seen them completely sundered, and such a host deserting their ranks that they look aghast under disappointment

Not being present at any of their meetings, excepting those held in this place, I shall speak in a more particular manner of their efforts and the results here.

Mr. Julian addressed us on the 14th instant The day was unfavorable, and the audience had to be convened in a Hall; which, though large, did not accommodate all who wanted to hear. He spoke in the afternoon and in the vening, to the great instruction and edificacation of his audience, on both occasions. He has but few equals in the happy manner he presents his views to others. Those present who had listened to the famed Tom Corwin, think Indianases. hink Julian equal to him in humor and keen sarcasm, and that he exceeds the other in moral and manly debate. Under his efforts, a goodly number of old party men had their aith very much shaken; while not a few, who had hitherto gone as their leaders dictated, came out manfully and declared themselves for

Mr. Julian, in person, is tall, intellectual and commanding in appearance, possesses a sweet musical voice, and a rich fund of language and sentiment. He rivets his thoughts deeply on the minds of his hearers. Indiana may well

the minds of his hearers. Indiana may well be proud of so noble a son, and such a high standard-bearer of political reform. May he long live to battle for his country, and against oppression throughout the world. He left the field here in a good condition to receive the seed which Mr. Hale might sow.

Though we had expected that Mr. Hale would visit our place while in the State, yet we only had three days' notice of his coming; and with this short call for a meeting, some two or three thousand assembled to hear the great champion of Liberty. He addressed us yesterday. It was one of our beautiful Indian sumchampion of Liberty. He addressed us yester-day. It was one of our beautiful Indian sum-mer days, such as I have seen only in this Western clime. All were absorbed in antici-pation of hearing from his lips those great truths which he had promulgated so manfully in the midst of his persecutors. Our teachers dismissed their schools, and came with their pupils; our farmers, mechanics, merchants, day-laborers, and all, came—many with their wives, sons, and daughters. It was truly de-lightful to see such a vast audience of anxious hearers on so important an occasion.

As the orator progressed, dealing out, in his fascinating manner, individual responsibility and the necessity of manly and individual action in the present crisis, occasionally interspersing humorous illustrations, all seemed to forget their political differences, and drink with delight the great truths and moral sentiments which he uttered. He groke for more ments which he uttered. He spoke for more than two hours—his voice often drowned with than two hours—his voice often drowned with the responses of the audience. At times, during his address, he gave utterance to the deep feelings of his heart, and uttered strains of eloquence irresistible. No one questioned his sincerity; no one found fault with his speaking, or the sentiments which he proclaimed. It was truly a great feast to all assembled, (unless, perchance, an occasional one, who thought his craft endangered.) And when he closed, his political adversaries acknowledged the truth of his argument and his statements. The universal expression was, "It's truth, every word of it, and well told." Many apostate Free Democrats were reclaimed, and some of the hunkerest of Hunkers came out manfully for the right, and are now arrayed on the side of Hale,

and are now arrayed on the side of Hale, Julian, and Liberty.

To many of your readers, who have never

had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Hale, it may be interesting to state that he is about medium in height, is stout built, possessing great physical strength, undaunted courage, enjoys good health, and bids fair to do the cause of Freedom long and afficient service.

principles of American Freedom. The vote will not be far from 27,000 for Pierce, 15,000 for Scott, and 7,000 for Hale. We shall publish the returns in full next week.

Manchester (N. H.) Democrat. dom long and efficient service.

Rock was the last of the six counties in the State which he visited. He left here for his home, (intending to go via Pittsburgh.) with the wishes of all for his safety, and for a good Providence to guide him in subsequent life.

James Sutherland.

# EIGHTEEN HUNDRED FIFTY-SIX.

The campaign of 1856 is opened! The able The campaign of 1850 is opened! The able, tried, popular candidates are already in nomination. The hearts of the people by millions are with them, and a positively invincible army of hundreds of thousands of free voters hold the field in unbroken ranks, resting on their arms only to ascertain the statistics of the past conflict. The "peace measures" are dead. Their authors and supporters are demonstrated numb-heads. The cause of freedom can't be killed. Doughfaces are doomed. The Proviso killed. Doughfaces are doomed. The Proviso is reanimated into life. The Baltimore Platforms are set apart as the nation's "spit" box, and hope for plundered humanity streaks the East. The presses of Freedom are almost doubled, its moral resources exceedingly augmented and heavy spirates the heavy of its mented, and hope animates the hearts of its friends. Thus opens the decisive campaign of

Three things will be necessary: 1. A firm, generous support of the Press. All hangs on this. Without it, failure is inevitable; but every free man with his free paper elects John P. Hale in 1856! Remember that. 2. We must have a complete political organization, and by that, while faithful, its members must abide, in good faith, mutual confidence, and unshrinking fidelity. Here is our power, our bond of union, our source of strength. Without it, we can do nothing. The old parties, as such, must be regarded by all free men as infected houses.
3. Mere political machinery is not enough.

It fails to cover the whole ground of the cause, to interest the whole community, or to operate constantly. The cause needs other more gen-eral Anti-Slavery organizations, which will present to all the people, by the voice and the press, and in all its relations, the great subject of Liberty, morally and politically, but not as party action.—Portland (Me.) Advertiser.

## WORK FOR THE FUTURE.

The Presidential struggle of 1852 is over. The enemies of Freedom have again, and perhaps for the last time, achieved a triumph.

Men of Rhode Island, ye who have thus boldly gone through this contest unscathed and undismayed, ye who, under difficulties and dis-advantages the most trying, with scarcely any organization or preparation, and with only one small paper four weeks old, have shaken the two great Pro-Slavery parties in your State, as the hurricane shakes the forest leaves—on country, I have thought it would be no more you we call to thus "fight on, fight ever." Prepare now, in your several towns and districts, to keep out of Congress and your State Assembly every man not true to Freedom. See to it, that every candidate for office is put to the test. Give no vote to him who is not pledged, by word and deed, to the principles of the Pittsburgh Platform.

The next four years of your country's history will be crowded with great, perhaps with fear-ful events. American Slavery, encouraged on the one hand by present success, and driven to desperation on the other by the terrific assaults which will be made upon her, will leave unem-ployed no artifices which she can invent, and scruple at no means which she can employ, to retain and extend her despotic sway. Probably during the same period, European Liberty and European Slavery will tug at each other's throats, and thus bring on a general war, in which our own country may be involved. Rhode Island must act her part in the approaching drama; and, though her influence may not be great, let us see to it that it be right. Keep up, therefore, and perfect your organizations. Meet often—discuss the great principles for which they had left their old parties; but their organizations were confined chiefly to certain localities.

At the commencement of the present campaign, our cause had many obstacles with which to contend. However, as the time drew near for the National Convention at Pitthwesh.

THE RESULT-ITS INDICATIONS. Since the State elections in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, a fortnight since, we have deemed the election of Pierce nearly certain. Those elections showed that, however easy it might be for the Whig leaders to forget all their former professions of hostility to slavery, and all their pledges to freedom, they could not rally the masses of honest men in their not rally the masses of honest men in their party to any such infamous platfirm as that which was laid down at Beltimore. They would not vote to gag themselves and their children forever upon the greatest question now before the civilized world. And we re-

joice that they would not. We repeat, we cannot weep over the defeat which has swept the Whig party and the Whig candidate, with their stolen platform, into annihilation. Thoroughly pledged to uphold, strengthen, and perpetuate the worst system of oppression that the earth bears, we only regret that its twin ally in iniquity, the slave Democracy, could not also meet with a common overthrow, and be wrapped in a com-mon winding-sheet. It is something, however, that one of the two wings of the great slavery party of the country is dead, dead, DEAD! Such the Whig party, under its present organization, literally is. Henceforth there is to be but one national slavery party in this country. Henceforth the Free Democracy is one of the two great parties in the United States. Henceforth, from this hour, the People are to rally under the banner of Freedom or Oppression.

No longer shall men be compelled to vote for

slavery propagandists, under the alleged neces-sity of choosing "the least of two evile," which is neither more nor less than choosing to serve the least of two devils. But men shall be compelled to choose between "the Lord and Baal," between Truth, Justice, and Freedom, on the one side, and Falsehood, Wrong, and Slavery, on the other. Henceforth no honest man, who really

loves Liberty and hates Tyranny, shall be able to stumble as to the path of duty. For this we thank God, and take courage. In this result we see the hand of a Providence In this result we see the hand of a Providence wiser than the wisest. While we hope for nothing at the hands of Franklin Pierce, save hatred of Freedom and servility to Slavery, we do have a hope like an anchor, that in the present triumph of him and his party are the seeds of a glorious triumph to free principles and free government.

seeds of a glorious triumph to free principles and free government.

Never stood our cause so strongly as to-day. Never did the old hacks of Slavery tremble before us as they do in this their hour of apparent victory. They know and feel that the American People are now ripe for the issue whose approach is as unescapable as the fiat of doom. Every true man feels it in his soul. There is no dodging it, no avoiding it.

Independent (N. H.) Democrat.

KEEP UP YOUR ORGANIZATION.-Let no Free

Democrat relax his efforts in behalf of the glo-rious principles he has struggled for, because election is over for the present. We have en-listed in a war against the slave power, and must not lay down onr arms until victory is achieved. The battle yesterday was but a slight skirmish, out of which we have come uninjured. If we have not conquered in the struggle, we have wounded and frightened a great number of the foe. Look after them—treat them kindly, and prevail upon them to join our rank. It is an easy matter to do so now, for they have long acknowledged the justice of our cause, and can but admire our invincibility in its defence. Stand firm—the war is but begun—the great battles have yet to be fought. How numerous these may be, we know not, but the final triumph of right is certain.

vote of New Hampshire for Pierce, together with the storm of Tuesday, occasioned a thin turn-out at the election. The entire vote will fall short of 50,000, or 10,000 less than last fall short of 50,000, or 10,000 less than last spring. Many of our friends, adopting the dangerous and fallacious argument that their vote would not count anything in the present struggle, staid away from the polls. Some voted for the Hunker candidate under protest, pledging not to do the like agaim. We may rest assured that all who voted the Free Demogratic ticket on Tuesday are true man, reliocratic ticket on Tuesday are true men—reli-able in sunshine and tempest, and are just the sort to form the nucleus of an invincible party, such as must yet triumph in sustaining the

JUST PUBLISHED, the best and most faithful Portrait
J of Freedom's honored Leader, il: hographed in a superior
style from a recent Daguerrectype, by eminent artists.
Frice 25 cents. The usual discount to the trade. Bost m:
Published at the "Commonwealth Filting.
D:Fevery Free Democrat and every admirer of the man
should possess a copy.

Oct. 14—2m

"A ROMANCE IN RHYME."-We omitted, through forgetfulness, to make some corrections in the Poem on our first page, entitled "The Unloved Child, a Romance in Rhyme," suggested by the author. It is, however, the less important, as they can be made before the appearance of the Poem in a separate volume.

NEW YORK.-If the return from two doubtful districts show Democratic triumphs, the Congressional delegations will stand, Democrats 21, Sound Whigs 6, Silver Grays 4, Abolition Independent 1. How many of the Demorats are Radicals, how many Hunkers, the New York Post does not say .

THE OXYGEN LAMP.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public that they are the sole manufacturers for the original Oxygen Lard or Oil Lamp, as patented by D. Kinnear, Feb. 4th, 1251. This lamp has been before the public for three years, during which time there have been over one hundred them and sold, and it has received three first premiums and two dishungs. The result of the election in New York, so far as the Assembly is concerned is, the choice of 43 Whigs and 85 Democrats.

The next Legislature of New Jersey will probably stand: Senate-6 Whigs, 43 Demoerats; House-21 Whigs, 39 Democrats. T. R. Washburn, Whig, is said to be elected

to Congress, in the place of Thomas Campbell, WISCONSIN .- The Daily Sentinel announces the election of Wells, the Democratic candidate

for Congress in the Milwaukie district. DR. DANIEL DRAKE, of Cincinnati, a pioneer

dent of Harvard.

A TERRIBLE BLUNDER .- In behalf of the ype-setter, who caused Mr. Mann to be born in 776, we beg his forgiveness. We can assure our readers that he is yet but a young man, of fifty-six, we believe, not seventy-six.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE ELECTION.—Boston, Nov. 8.—An election took place in this State to-day, for Governor, members of Congress, and the State Legislature. The contest was warm. The vote for Governor in this city, stands, for Clifford, W., 7,400; Bishop, Dem., 2,400; Mann, F. S., 2,000. Net Whig gain since last Tuesday, 6,048. In Hull, Clifford has 22, Bishop 4, Mann 2—net Whig gain 26.

The returns continue to show large Whig gains since last week, but it is probable there

## has been no choice of Governor by the people. The Legislature is in doubt.

On Thursday, November 4th, at St. Matthew's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Donelan, Mr JOHN W. BURGESS, of Prince George's county, Maryland, to Miss MARTHA CORDELIA TRUCKSON, of

## DOMESTIC MARKETS. [CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE ERA.]

BALTIMORE. Beef cattle, On the hoof - \$2.75 a \$3.50 Net - - 5.50 a 6.75 Gross average 3.12 a 0.00 Butter, per lb. - - - - 0.16 a 0.22 Cheese, per lb. - - - - 0.09 a 0.10 Clover seed, per bushel - 5.00 a 5.25 Corn meal, per bbl. - - 3.75 Corn, white, per bushel - 0.66 Corn, yellow, per bushel - 0.70 a 0.00 Flour, Howard Street, -Hams, per lb. - - -Shoulders, per lb. - -Sides, per lb. - - - - - Hogs, live - - - - - Lard, in bbls., per lb. - -0.10 a 0.00 0.113/ a 0.12 Lard, in kegs, per lb. - - Oats, per bushel - - - Pork, Mess, per bbl. - -0.123 a 0.13 0.34 - - 16.50 a 0.00 Pork, Prime, per bbl. Rye, per bushel - - - 0.74 8 0.75 Rve flour - - - - 4.00 Wheat, white, per bushel - 1.05 Wool, washed, per lb. - - 0.33 Wool, unwashed, per lb. - 0.23

Now is the time. Several have written me that they are coining money with my discovery. Of course, those who begin first will make the most. See my advertisement in other part of the Era. [Oct. 14]

# THE IRVING HOUSE, NEW YORK.

This House has changed hands. The Messrs. Howards have parted with all of their interest in the Hotel to Messrs Doolittle & Burroughs — H. Doolittle of Cincinnati, and William H. Burroughs of Philadelphia. We understand Mr. Doolittle furnishes the larger part of the administration of Mr. Burroughs, who is to be the active partner, and has been a well known and very popular landlord in Philadelphia.

# TO DRUGGISTS.

The attention of Druggists is directed to the advertise ment of D B. McCullough, New York, in another part of

BRUSHES AND BLACKSMITHS' BELLOWS GEORGE W. METZ & SONS, 317 Market street, Phil adelphia, continue to make and have now on hand a large sesortment of Nmithst, Foundry, Brazicra', and Dent-ista' Bellows. They also manufacture Brushes of every description, of a good quality.

STAMMERING CURED-ELOCUTION TAUGHT.

DR. COMSTOCK'S Vocal Gymnasium, Philadelphia, which has been in successful operation for more than twenty years, is designed for the Promotion of Health, the Cure of Stammering, and the Correction of Lisping and other Defective Articulation, as well as for improvement in Elecution. Address A. COMSTOCK, M. D., No. 102 Mulberry street, Philadelphia. PHONETIC WORKS.

PHONETIC WORKS.

Dr. Comstock is the author of the American Phonelic Alphabet, the only perfect alphabet that has been given to the world, because it is the only alphabet that has a distinct letter for every articulate sound, and signs for accent, inflection, and intonation. Dr. Chas published, in this alphabet his System of Elocution, \$1. the New Testament \$125; the first book of Pope's Homse's Iliad, with copious notes, 50 cents; My Little Geography, 25 cents; and a number of other works

IMPORTANT TO DRUGGISTS.

B. McCULLOUGH, Manufacturer and Dealer in D. B. McCULLOUGH, Manufacturer and De PAINTS, OILS, &c., :41 Maiden Laue, New offers for sale on reasonable terms offers for sale on reasonable terms—
White Lead in oil, in kegs of 25 to 500 pounds.
Rlack Paint, Yellow Othee, Venitian Red, in oil.
Patent Dryer, Spanish Brown, Terrs de Sienna, in oil.
Umber, Chrome Imperial and Arsenical Greens, in oil.
Pru-sian Blue, Chrome Yellow, as d Verdigris, in oil.
Varnishes of all kinds.
Linneed Oil, boiled and raw.
Putty, Chaik, Whiting, Lampblack.
American and English Venitian Red, Chrome Red and Yellow, dry.

low, dry.
India Red, Red Lead and Litharge, dry.
Stone, French and Yellow Ochre dry.
Chrome, Paris, and Brunswick Green, dry. Oct. 14—3m

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY. A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

TROM \$5 to \$10 a day may be made by any individual. In city or country, with the knowledge of a highly useful discovery, in universal demand, which I will send by return mail. on enciosing to me \$21, nottage paid, directed to H. S. H. J. L. T. Post Office Box No. 350, Rochester, New York. This is a first ratio opportunity for students, cierks, invalids, or any young man or young lady out of business, as it is immediately lucrative in any part of the United States.

ONE THOUSAND BOOK AGENTS WANTED:

The will Distorcial and Heaful Works for the users.

To sell Pictorial and Useful Works for the year 1853. \$1,000 A YEAR!—Wanted in every County of the United States, active and enterpr sing me \$1,000 A YEAR!—Wanted in every County of the to engage in the sale of some of the best books published in the country. To men of good address, possessing a smaleapital of from \$25 to \$100, such inducements will be offered as to enable them to make from \$3 to \$10 a day profit.

6.37 The books published by us are all useful in their character, extremely popular, and command large sales wherever they are offered.

A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor Changery, Cladis, Harrison county, Obje. Jan. 9.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY,

STO: K BROKER, No. 2 Hanover street. New Y-rk.

Stocks and other Securities bought and so d, and Paper negotiated.

Reference: — H. Dwight, jr., Esq., New Yort; C. P. Kirkland, Esq., do., Messrs.

J. & J. H. Peca & Co., Burlington, Vs.

Sopt. 9.

th ms and sold, and it has received three first premiums and two diplomas.

The subscribers have now on hand at their shop in Circleville, Ohio fifteen thousand of these Ismps, which are ready fr all orders that may be received. In prices we fier great inducements to Dry Goods and Hardware merchants, Tinmen, Pedlars, &c.

We caution the public against all imitations of this lamp, as we latend prosecuting all infringements of either manufacturer, vender, or user.

Persons who will make the selling of this lamp their sole numbers, any realize handsome profits, as the success of our agents testify. agents testify.
Rights for twenty-six different Scates for sale.
RICHARDSON & BROTHERLIN.
Nov. 4-6:m Circleville, Ohi

THOMAS EMERY, THOMAS EMERY,

MANUFACTURER of Lard Oil, Star and Adamantine
Candles, 33 Water street, between Main and Walnut
streets, Clucinnati, Ohjo.

N. B. Cash paid for Nos. 1 and 2 lard, grease, mutton and
heef fallow

DR. DANIEL DRAKE, Of Cincinnati, a pioneer in the actilement of the West a ring scholer and one of the most distinguished medical men of this country, died in Cincinnati last Friday night.

The Steamer Crescent City, on her last trip to Havana, was allowed to land her mails and passengers, but her commander was warned that she would not be permitted to enter the port.

Mr. Sparks has resigned the office of President of Harvard.

HONEY-BEE FEED:

A NY person who will send their address and one dollar in an envel pe, post paid, to & Justian, formerly of Corners, Vermont, but now of Newbury, Vermont, but now of Newbury, Vermont, but now in the post paid, to & Justian, formerly of Corners, Vermont, but now in their address and one dollar in an envel pe, post paid, to & Justian, formerly of Corners, Vermont, but now if Newbury, Vermont, but now if Ne

PIANO FORTES FROM NEW SCALES. PIANO FORTES FROM NEW SCALES.

J. F. WARNER & CO. 411 Broadway, New York, beg
J. to invite attention to their stock of Rosewood Piano
Fortes, just manufactured from their new and greatly improved Scales. These lustruments embrace some points of
excellence entirely original, and not to be found in any others made in the United St tes—auch, for example, as sundry
material improvements in the Scales, the Globular Socketed
Tubular Bars &c., &c. They are made of the very best of
materials, and by the abi-st workmen to be found in the
country, are warranted in all repetes, and are sold on favariable terms. Second hand Planes taken in exchange.

F. Warerooms 411 Broadwan, New York.

PHILOSOPHICAL AND CHEMICAL APPARA-

PHILOSOPHICAL AND CHEMICAL APPARATUS

ANUFACTURED by C. B. WARRING, for six year. Professor of Chemisery and Natural Philosophy at College Hill, Poughkeeprie. He will be happy to open a correspondence with those wiebing to purchase such articles or chemicals, or who may have laboratories to arrange. Apparatus securely packed and sent to any part of the United States, at rates lower than the catalogue prices of any bouse in New York. Terms cash Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Jan. 25 1852.

Feb. 5. JOHN OLIVER, CARPENTER

No. 33 Friend street, (up stairs.) Boston.

J. O. SOLICITS jobs in Carpenter's Work, such as repairing dwelling houses, stores, &c., and putting up
and altering any kind of fixtures. He will, by prompt attentian to all orders, eudeavor to give entire satisfaction to
bis patrons ABOLIAN FIANO FORTES.

I ALLETT, DAVIS, & CO, the long established and I celebrated Piano Forte Manufacturers of Boston, in order the better to accommodate their Southern and Western customers, have recently opened ware rooms at No. 257 Broadway, New York, where a large and full supply of their superior instruments, both with and wichout Celeman's celebrated Æblian accompaniment, may always be found. The Æblian, by the skill at dimprovement of Messrs H., D. & Co, has been divested of the hard seraphine tone, and the pure pipe or flute tone substituted, giving to it all the sweetness and beauty of the parlor organ. Their Pianos have been too long and favorably known to need commendation—and when united to their Æblian, no sweeter mueic can be found. Every instrument warranted to give satisfaction, or the whole of the purchase money will be returned, with cost of transportation.

faction, or the whole of transportation.
ed, with cost of transportation.
G DULD & BERRY, Sole Agents,
ogo Broadway, New York 299 Broadway, New York.

N. B. Messrs. G. & B. have the best catalogue of sheet
music and musical instruction books to be found in the
United States. Liberal discounts made to the trade.

Aug 26.

T. GILBERT & Co.'s New York Ware-rooms 333 Broadway, corner of Anthony st., and 333 Broadway, corner of Anthony st., and opposite Broadway Bank and Theatre,

Where the largest assortment of Pianos with and without the celebrated luproved Eolian, may be found—all of which have the metallic frame, and are warranted to stand any climate, and give entire satisfaction, and will be sold at great bargains. By an experience of eight years, resulting in many important improvements, the Eslian has been brought to a perfection attained by no others. Wearly 2,001 Eclians have been applied, and the demand is rapidly increasing. Elegant Bondoir or Cottage Pianos, convenient for small rooms. T. G. & Cobe Pianos are admitted to be superior to all others, owing to their firmness and long standing in tune. Prices same as at the manufactory. Dealers supplied at liberal discounts. E. H. Wade's, and the entire Boston catalogue of Music and Instruction Books, furnished at this store at wholesale.

Constantly on hand, an extensive assortment of second hand Pianos, in rosewood and mahogany cases, varying in prices from \$30 to \$150. Second hand Eolian Pianos, from \$30 to \$175. Grand Pianos, from \$30 to \$275. Grand Pianos, 630. Marhard's, \$55 to \$90. Guitars, from \$10 to \$75 &c., &c.

THE PAVILION FAMILY SCHOOL, HARTFORD,

THE PAVILION FAMILY SCHOOL, MARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

Page 1. BIRD, and J. BIRD, B. A, Principals, will redopen on the lat of November In this school are taught all the common branches of education, from the Soelling Book to the College Classics, including the Modern Languages, Music and Drawing. The location of the school is considered particularly eligible, having all the advantages of country for retirement, and of city for city privileges. Particular attention is paid to the health and manners of the pupils, and to the cultivation of their moral and religious principles.

Lads from eight to fourteen years of age are preferred. Circulars sent where requested.

References.— Rev. Dr. Hawes, Hon T. S. Williams, S. Terry, Thomas Smith, George Beach, Esquires, Hartford; Prof. Silliman Key Dr. Fitch, New Haven; Rev. W. A. Hallock, F. Howe S. E. Morse, W. K. Strong, Esquires, New York; Rev. R. R. Gurley, Washington city.

PATENT AGENCY.

THE anbscriber continues the business of Solicitor for Patents. Grateful for the liberal patronage be has enjoyed, and for the gratifying testimonials of satisfaction that he has received from those who have employed him, he resolves by promptness and assiduity to merit a continuation of their favors. Having been many years engaged in building and operating all kinds of machicery, and having invented some of the important improvements now generally adopted, his intimate knowledge of mechanical operations enables him to understand and to specify inventions much more readily and accurately than lawyers, who have formerly done the business.

Models forwarded to the subscriber will be duly attended to, drawings and specifications prepared, and patents procured. Models must be marked with the inventor's name. Those writing from a distance must give the town, county, and State. All tran-portation of models and letter peatage should be prepaid. Those who desire to have their inventions examined, can, by sending a description and rough drawing, with a fee of five dollars, have an examination and opinion as to the patentability of the plan.

Washington, D. C., 9th month 20th, 1852.

Reference:—His Excellency P. Al.en, Governor of Rhode

References—His Excellency P. Al.en, Governor of Rhode Island; Edward Lawton, Collector of Customs, Newport, Rhode Island; Hon. Thomas J. Rusk, U. S. Senate; Hon. Charles T. James, U. S. Senate.

Sept. 23—6m

OFFICE FOR PATENTS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Z. C. ROBBINS, Solicitor of Patents. will prepare the necessary Drawings and Papers for applicants for patents and transact all other business in the line of his profession at the Patent Office. He can be consulted on all questions relating to the patent laws and decisions in the United States or Europe. He will procure re hearings on rejected applications for patents, prepare new papers, and obtain patents in all cases where there is any novelty. Persons at a distance, desirous of having examinations made at the Patent Office, prior to making application for a patent, may forward (post paid, enclosing a fee of five doltars) a clear statement of their case when immediate attention will be given to it, and all the information that could be obtained by a visit of the applicant in person, relating to the novelty of their invention and the requisite steps to be taken to obtain a patent therefor, (should it prove to be new.) will be promptly forwarded to them by mail

All letters on business must be post paid, and enclose a suitable fee where a written opinion is required.

627 'Ulice on F street, opposite the Patent Uffice. He has the honor of referring, by permission to Hon. H. Lilsworth and Hon. Edmund Burke, late Commissioners of Patents, and to those for whom he has transacted business during the past even years.

JAMES STRAIN, ATTORNEY AT LaW,

JAMES STRAIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Lasalle, Lasalle Co., Illinois, Will give prompt attention to all professional business intrusted to his care in the middle and northern part of the State, to the locating of land warrants, purchase and sale of real estate, examination of titles, payment of taxes, &c. Refers to Hon. Samuel Lewis, Checkmatt, Ohio; Col. William Keys, Hillsborough, Ohio; Moses Barlow, Eqq. Xenia. Ohio.

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WILLIAM HARNED

WILLIAM HARNED
Publishing Agent, 48 Beekman street.

New York, June 17

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Kama, ( Mo.

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National Eva, the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, the American Live Stock Insurance Company; and
will attend to the collection of claims generally also, to selling, leasing, and renting real estate.

AT Office—Galloway's Buildings, up stairs—corner total,
Sept. 18—1y

# WASHINGTON, D. C.

FREE DEMOCRACY IN VIRGINIA

At a meeting of the Free Democracy of Shen-andoah, held on the 16th of October, 1852, G. Rye was called to the Chair, and Thos. Ewing

was appointed Secretary.

After the object of the meeting had been stated by the Chairman, the following resoluon was offered:
Resolved, That we organize a permanent

ree Democratic Club; and that a commettee e appointed by the Chairman to draft a Conitation for the government of the same. The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen said committee: Dav Barr, and Daniel H. Fravel.

The Committee to draft a Constitution, after having retired some time, reported the following Preamble and Constitution; which was

adopted unanimously:
Whereas the Democratic and Whig Parties
have failed thus far to carry out the fundamental principles of our Government, as laid down by the fathers of the Republic, viz: to establish justice, and to promote the general welfare, by securing the blessings of liberty; but have, on the other hand, by a series of acts, through a series of years, lent their whole power and influence to the one object—to nationalize the sectional and demoralizing institution of

Slavery. So intent upon this object, so reckless of principle, so regardless of the opinions and respect of mankind, that in effect they have repudiated and annulled the Ordinance of '87, the barrier our Revolutionary fathers had established, with a view to the extinction of Slavery, that it might not spread and corrupt a whole continent; and at their late Conventions in Baltimore assumed prerogatives that no They have declared a law to be a finalitya law that violates every principle of Christianity, and is a disgrace to civilization:

anity and is a disgrace to civilization:

They have shown a desire to stifle debate, to suppress the liberty of speech and of the press, the palladium of our liberties:

They have set God at defiance, by impious sneers at the higher law, as demonstrated in

public speeches and in private circles; representing His law as in nowise controlling human the contrary: thus opening the door and inviting infidelity—an infidelity to which revolutionary France paid tribute in blood:

resolutions for the consideration of the Convention, in the afternoon, through their Chairman, Dr. A. V. Coffin, presented the following, which were severally acted upon and adopted:

Whereas the Democratic and Whig Conventions, held in Baltimore in June last, have And whereas, in view of the corruption of the two old parties, we anticipate the future by the past, they will never return to accomplish the work our fathers had so nobly begun, and we racy, or that the rights of man will be univer-sally acknowledged but in separate organiza-

We, therefore, in order to make ourselves test against the veto power, under the Adminis trations of Jackson and Tyler: Be it there effective for good, repudiate the two old parties, and organize an Independent Free Democratic Club, upon a permanent basis, to affiliate with any in the United States which has like views and like aims, and adopt the Pittsburgh Platform as our creed of principles and bond of union, with the motto, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and adopt the following constitution:

ART. I. This Club shall be known by the didates for public office; and that the selection

style and title of the Free Democratic Club of

Shenandoah.

Art. II. The officers of this Club shall con-Treasurer, and a Board of Managers composed of the above officers and not less than three other members of the Club—all of whom shall be elected annually-who shall have power to call special meetings, and to fix the time and place of the annual meetings of the Club; at which they shall make an annual written report of their doings; shall hold stated meetings, and adopt the most energetic measures in their power to advance the objects of the Club; and shall, by correspondence, court the good opinion and sympathy of Anti-Slavery men and women in the State of Virginia, as well as in the States of this Union, is entirely a creature

other States of the Union.

Of State laws, an institution over which in it local character the General Government ha meetings of the Club; in his absence, the Vice President; in their absence, a President pro 6. Resolved, That, regardless of party names tem. The Secretary shall notify all meetings of the Club and of the Board of Managers, upon the doctrines of Freedom, as laid down and keep a record of their doings. The Treasurer shall collect all moneys and make payment at the direction of the Board of Managers, and present a written and audited ac

count, to accompany the annual report.

ART. IV. Any person who approves of this
Constitution, and the Pittsburgh Platform, may
become a member of this Club on subscribing his name, or requesting it to be done by any ject.

ART. V. Any Club in this county, founded on the same principles, may become auxiliary to this Club.

ART. VI. This Constitution may be altered o amended, by two-thirds of the members present voting in its favor; but no amendment shall be voted on at the meeting at which it is offered, but at the next stated meeting of the Club.

Resolved, That we go into an election for permanent officers.

Which resulted in the election of Geo. Rye for President; David Hottle, Vice President; T Ewing, Secretary; Daniel H. Fravel, Treasurer. For the Board of Managers—Dr. Levi Pitman, Milton Hockman, Joseph Ludwick, S. Munch, Jos. Barr, and James Barr.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathies to Cass, Douglas, Buchanan, Webster, and the rest, in the loss of the consideration that prompted them to the prostitution of their tal-ents, their power, and their influence, to a base subserviency to the Slave Power. But we must, n duty to ourselves and our cause, withhold our respect or admiration : because we can understand, account, and make all due allowance for, men who have been reared and educated in a slave State, who are interwoven with its interests and its prejudices; but for men who have been born and educated in a free State, and surrounded by a higher civilization, we can make no allowance nor give a reason for their actions, but deep-seated depravity or intolerable ambition.

Resolved, That we recommend to the friends of Freedom in the State of Virginia to organize Clubs in every neighborhood where but three can be found who approve of the Pittsburgh Platform, and to report their doings throug the National Era, and express their opinions as to the propriety of holding a State Convention

ome time this fall or coming winter.

Resolved, That we urge it as a duty upor every Free Democrat in the State, who casts a vote for Hale and Julian, to see that the poll books are properly opened and that his vote is recorded, to the end that it may not appear in

the returns as scattering.

Resolved, That we most cordially recomme to the public the National Era—a paper published at Washington city, D. C.—as energetic ally sustaining correct, patriotic, and high moral principles, and in every way worthy to be made a weekly visiter by every family in the land.

Resolved. That the proceedings of this meet-ing be published in the Tenth Legion and the

#### ADDRESS TO THE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRACY OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The undersigned feel impelled to arge upon your attention the importance of a firm stand in defence of the principles of Democracy, as laid down by the Pittsburgh Convention of the 12th of August last. In that Convention, Virginia was represented, and an electoral ticket having been chosen, we call upon all who agree with us in opinion, and who feel disposed to vindicate the memory of the fathers of the Republic—Washington, and Jefferson, and Madison, and Jay, and Franklin—by an adherence to the principles they in-culcated and labored to establish, to vote the electoral ticket of the Free Democracy. late hour at which the ticket was selected, late hour at which the ticket was selected, forbids an extended Address. We therefore only
deem it necessary to call attention to the principles of the Free Democracy as embodied in
the subjoined resolutions of the Pittsburgh
Convention. The views therein embodied in
relation to the true mission of American Democracy, the powers of the Federal Government, the evil of Slavery, Land Reform, Cheap
Postage, River and Harbor Improvements and
the other subjects embraced in that platform,
are such as should commend them to the liberal
and enlightened judgment of a free people.
Thus believing, we ask a candid examination
of the platform herewith presented, not doubting that many will be found in Virginia who
will indicate by their votes their attachment to
the principles here laid down.

The early statesmen of Virginia, whose names have shed undying lustre upon this ancient Commonwealth, and whose fame is three considerations:

1. The alleged right either to destroy or en-

lave captives taken in war, the bond of slacherished as a rich legacy by all true-hearted very thus incurred being considered transmissi-ble, by sale and by inheritance, to posterity.

2. The very general assent of all nations, from the earliest ages, to the right of slavehold-Virginians, have left on record their testimony as to the evils of Slavery. Washington declared that his "vote should never be wanting for its abolition." JEFFERSON, in his Notes on ing, and the consequent general practice of it Virginia, in view of its evils, said: "I tremble

y country when I remember that God is PATRICK HENRY: "Give me liberty, or mong them.

3. The supposed authority of the Old Testanent, and the acquiescence of Christ and his ment, and the acquiescence of Christ and his Apostles in the custom, as evinced by their not condemning it, and even by giving directions give me death." Madison states that the word give me death." Madison states that the word slave would not be permitted in the Constitution, by the Convention which adopted it, and the early patriots all looked forward to the time when Slavery would die out. They regarded it as an evil to be deprecated, and not a good to be cherished. We love and venerate the memory of these means that we have the state of these means to the state of the for the reciprocal duties of masters and slaves. A little reflection will show us that the validity of the two last of these considerations depends on the first; and if the first is shown be false, the other two will cease to have any the memory of these men; let us also cherish the principles by which they secured their fame. Patriotism, Humanity, and Duty to our force. Capture in war is asserted to

sole origin and original justification of slavery.

If the original foundation of any contested country—all unite to urge upon us a manly adherence to the cause of Democracy and Equal claim is proved to be unsound, no custom, how-ever prevalent, and no authority, however re-Fellow-Citizens: As we love liberty, let us pected, can sanction it.
In the earlier ages of the world, and yet, show it by our actions; as we believe the pow-ers of the General Government to be limited by the Constitution, let us declare it inexpediperhaps, in barbarous countries, the right to take the lives of captives in war was fully adent and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers; as we scout the sentiment that any human law is or can be a finality, let us by our votes repudiate it; and as we believe Slavery to be sectional, and Freedom national,

the side of Freedom.
GEORGE RYE, President.

For the National Era

FREE SOIL CONVENTION OF N. CAROLINA.

county, on Saturday, the 16th October, for the

purpose of nominating Presidential electors.
Alfred Vestal was chosen President, and J.
P. Julian and H. W. Dixon appointed Secreta-

A committee having been appointed to draft

1. Resolved, That we, as a portion of the citi

of such candidates, for our support by a Na

nations may be ratified by the voice of the people, whose prerogative and duty it is, to con

assumed to speak in their names.

3. Resolved, That no law which is not as

4. Resolved, That the enactment of laws by

7. Resolved, That we claim of the General

the existence, continuance, or extension of sla-

pressly to regulate the actions of mankind to

regarded; that the arrest without due process

low,) as dangerous to any community, and e pecially the citizens of North Carolina.

P. Hale for the Presidency, and George W. Julian for the Vice Presidency, are ratified by

this Convention, with one unanimous voice:

because we regard them as statesmen, true and tried, free and independent, honored, capable,

and faithful to the Constitution, whose integ

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this Convention be furnished the editors of the

Greensboro' Patriot and National Era, with a

On motion, the Convention adjourned sine

For the National Era.

RIGHT OF PROPERTY IN MAN.

ting the Union, until politicians and statesme

There can be no cessation of the great con test between Liberty and Slavery, now agita-

shall go to the root of the evil, and apply a shall go to the root of the evil, and apply a radical remedy. It is said that slavery itself is the root from which necessarily springs all the contention; and that no harmony can be expected until that institution is abolished. But slavery is but an effect of deeper causes, and cannot be eradicated till those causes are removed. Undoubtedly, a radical cause of slavery is that great songe of all corruption—

very is that great source of all corruption— pecuniary avarice—but not necessarily so. There is doubtless as much avarice in those

where it exists; but although with many there this propensity makes the mind callous to this

sentiments of justice and humanity which ren-der slavery abhorrent to their feelings. We must therefore look for another reason why it

This reason we find in the radical difference

of sentiment, derived from early tuition and custom, between the North and the South, re-

with the people of the North it is an undeniable wrong, as criminal as fraud, robbery, or murder; and this seems to them so self-evident

that they require no more proof of it, either

from Scripture or legal enactments, than for those crimes. On the other hand, the people of the South are brought up from infancy to

ern antagonists. It is supposed to be admitted on all hands, that such right of property ex-

vil, yet, in the mass, it is overborne by those

ALFRED VESTAL, Chairman.

J. P. Julian, H. W. Dixon, Secretaries.

request that they publish the same in their

and Democrat, North and South.

respective papers.

consideration of every liberty-loving Whig

Resolved, That the nomination of John

Ordinance of 1787.

mitted, and, a fortiori, as a mitigation, the substitution of reduction to slavery. The idea of hereditary privileges and obligations was also as fully accepted; and, accordingly, not only honors, but punishments, were extended to the relations and descendants of the recipient, even let us seek to make it so by making the General Government continually and actively on beyond "the third and fourth generation. But now, in civilized countries, what man who values his own reputation for justice and hu-manity would venture to defend the imagined right either of destroying or enslaving captives taken in war, after their resistance had ceased, and especially when the war was terminated SYNOPSIS OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE What would be thought of the civilized Government which should now take such a meas-Carolina assembled at New Salem, Randolph

As to the doctrine of hereditary encun rance, though it is still maintained in Europe in respect to honors and privileges, and is made the foundation of regal and aristocratic authority, it is utterly repudiated in regard to punishments and disgraces; and is universally denied, in both cases, in this country, and in all republics; and it is strangely inconsistent in the upholders of slavery here, to advocate it on a ground, the validity of which they are obliged to disclaim. No authority, then, can be found for the alleged right of property in man, from the formerly supposed rights over captives in war, the claim of which is now universally and entirely abandoned, and no other original foundation for that right is any-

adopted Platforms tantamount to requiring of their respective candidates, pledges to veto any bills which may perchance be passed, altering or amending any of the series of bills passed by Congress in 1850, and known as the "Com-I have said, that when the original ground of a claim is taken away, no subsequent custom or authority can justify it. But as this promise measures;" and whereas we consider the exactions of those pledges in advance at proposition may not seem clear, or be admitted by the advocates of slavery, I proceed to ex-amine these two other considerations in its favor. In regard to custom, it is freely admitvariance with the Democratic principle of the right of a majority to rule, and the Whig proted that chattel slavery has prevailed in many regions, and from the remotest antiquity; and that its injustice has not been perceived by the the customs of the past, however extensive, if found to be unjust, are to be the guide of the philanthropy of the present? Or that doctrines, revered as true in one age, are to bar the discovery of antagonistic truth in another Could Christianity. zens of the United States, respectfully dissent from those platforms, as being Anti-Democrat-Could Christianity have ever supplanted all-pervading idolatry, if such a maxim had been admitted by its martyrs? The divine right of tional Convention, imposes upon us no obliga-tion to support them farther than such nomidespotic sovereigns, polygamy, pious frauds and falsehoods, and the barbarous invasion of nations for conquest, were all once generally firm or reject the acts of delegates who have prevalent, and universally approved. Who will be found to advocate them now? Too article of agreement or contract in itself, ought long has the world been swayed and cruelly oppressed, by resting on custom and authority, in disuse of reason. The time for independent one generation, with intent to make them binding, irrepealable, and final, on another, partake both of tyranny and folly.

5. Resolved, That, as citizens of North Carothought has come, and it can no longer be awed by the fading phantoms of the past. The awed by the rading prantoms of the past. The customs of ages may excuse the practice of deluded slaveholders, but cannot give the slightest authority for the right of their claim to

numan property.

We now come to the considerations in favor of slavery, derived from the Scriptures. These of State laws an institution over which in it are two: 1. The curse of Canaan, as recorded in Gen.ix, 25, which is supposed to be devolved on his posterity; and 2. The alleged acquies-

doctrine that God punished the misdemeanor Government as a right, and insist on it as a duty, to relieve itself of all responsibility for of Ham by a curse on one, and one only, of his innocent sons, and extended it to his equally innocent posterity, still the decree that he or they should be servants of servants to their very, wherever that Government possesses the constitutional authority to legislate on the subbrethren, only signifies their subjection, and gives no intimation of the right of holding 8. Resolved, That civil law is intended exthem as property. The distinction is so broad, that no argument for one can be drawn from wards each other, and never ought to be disregarded; that the arrest without due process of law, expulsion, or abuse of any person, is dangerous to liberty, subversive of the rights guarantied by the Constitution, and beneath the dignity of civilized men.

9. Resolved, That we deprecate and fearlessly condemn any and all coercive measures by lawless force, (come it from quarters high or low) as dangerous to any community and escaped.

the language of the other.

Again: It does not appear that the black inhabitants of Africa ever descended from Canaan, or any white person; all scientific developments are unfavorable to such an hypothesis. The location of his posterity is plainly pointed out in Gen. x, 19, in a land the inhabitants of which we know were not black; and the prophetic curse was fulfilled, in their subjection by the Israelites, after their return from continuity. captivity. The resting of a claim to human property on so misty a foundation as this prophecy, savors of Jewish or Roman superstition. Intelligent Protestants should be

ashamed of the argument.

But our Lord and his Apostles acquiesced in the system of Slavery. How is this known? It is true we hear from them no direct denunciations of it, as an institution. They had more wisdom than to waste their efforts in lopping the branches of social corruption, when they were engaged in tearing up the roots. Intemperance, polygamy, despotism, war, sur-rounded them, and no one of these is assailed by them, as a general practice, by name; but to be inferred from this silence? It is not by specific approbation or censure of particular specific approbation or censure or particular customs, but by the general principles laid down in the Gospels, and their accordance or discordance with those customs, that the as-sent or dissent of Christ and his followers, regarding them, is to be determined. The two fundamental corruptions of human nature, repeatedly and unsparingly denounced by our Lord, as the double root of all moral evil, are the desire of wealth, and unforgiving malignity; and no institution, custom, or pursuit, un-favorable to human happiness, springing from these propensities, though not especially mentioned, can be considered as approved by him.

The great doctrine of love of God, and love of our neighbor, the great rule of doing to others as we would they should do to us, are entirely incompatible with the reduction of fellow mentions the hostest house in greatification of the to chattel brutes, in gratification of the cra-vings of avarice, and in obedience to the promptvings of avarice, and in obedience to the promptings of malignant passion. The doctrines of the divinity of the human soul, its affiliation to the Eternal Spirit, and the levelling and fraternizing teachings of the Gespel, in derogation of all human authority, so clearly discernible by the intelligent reader, are as adverse to the claim of property in man, as any direct prohibition could be.

Paul indeed has settled this question by a single act. He sent back to his friend Phile.

mon his fugitive slave, not by force and unwillingly—for this he had no power—but raised by conversion into a freeman of the Lord—"a brother beloved"—giving his injunctions that he should be thus received. The regeneration of Onesimus by Christianity, struck from his arms the fetters of slavery; and thus, by this immortal epistle, Paul has proclained to all future generations, that Christianity and sla-very are incompatible conditions. Under his

teaching, a Christian slave is a monstrous paradox of injustice. regard property in men as innocent and justifiable as the possession of any other property; and so little do they doubt this, that it is always assumed or implied, and never made a point of discussion in their disputes with Northern antagonists. It is supposed to be a little ways assumed to be a little ways assumed to implied, and never made a point of discussion in their disputes with Northern antagonists. It is supposed to be a little way to be Investigation thus divests the asserted right of property in man of all authority from di-vine tuition or human custom; and the impo-sition and enforcement of laws founded on that sition and enforcement of laws founded on that alleged right, by one part of a nation, on another part which disclaims and abhors it, will be viewed by indignant posterity as the Inquisition or persecution of the present age.

J. P. B.

the right to hold human property is shown by ments. The poor Jews, trembling, protested there considerations: wayman, craving his mercy, when the merci-less ruffian took advantage of their position, and stabbed his suppliants to the heart, and, ripping them up, snatched his bloody booty from their entrails!

Drummond Hay's Western Barbary.

For the purpose of making the readers of the Era acquainted with the manner in which the feelings of our German population are addressed, and the influences of the press operating upon them, we shall give occasional extracts, translated from German papers published in this country. This we may do without being considered as approving the soundness of the reasoning, or the principles on which it is conducted, but as a part of that information which intelligent and thoughtful men among us ought to understand and properly appreciate. The following, in reference to the Cuba Question and Free Trade, is from the Janus, published in New York city, under date of 27th of October last.

## A FEW REFLECTIONS

Slavish adherence to principle is that selfish holding on to a principle, even in those cases in which by a temporary departure from it a higher principle or a more important object may be promoted. Such a slavish adherence

to principle is confined and impracticable. We hold firmly to the principle of Freedom even in regard to the emancipation of slaves. Consequently, we cannot agree to anything which may be good for slaveholders, or promote their projects—for instance, the conquest of Cuba. Yet we are for this conquest, unavoidable to us in the course of our history, be-

1. The corrupt Spanish reactionary element in America will thereby receive its death-blow, and the republicanting of the American Continent will be essentially promoted.

2. European Spain will be shaken, and revo-

ution carried forward.

3. The United States will be brought into conflict with the European despots, and thus actually become the allies of revolution. 4. The difficult question of North American Slavery will be removed further South, an opening be made for them, and thereby emancipa tion be more necessary to the more northern of the slave States,
5. The last stronghold of African slave trade

America will be destroyed.

6. The increase of the Slave Power in the South will sooner lead to a separation from the North, and thus to the beginning of the

This separation will hardly carry with it Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia, and Maryland. The Union will therefore in this way be freed from the raising of slaves, without any real loss. But Aboltionists would then be at libthought of; and the course indicated would assuredly be the most advantageous and suitable for this Republic.

So long as the slaveholders remain in the

Union, they cannot and will not be combated with that hostility and those measures which only are adapted utterly to abolish Slavery. On this account they must first separate from the Union, in order that they may come out as declared foes, and be thus treated. This separation, with which the Southerner so often threatens us, without yet being able to execute it and which the Northerner so much fears without regarding its good results, appears to us (notwithstanding the mouth of the Mississippi, which, however, cannot be closed) as the reatest blessing which North America could experience, provided that Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia, and Maryland, to which Slavery is already more or less a burden, would remain in the old Union as free States. If any one thinks of an insurrection of the slaves in the South so long as they are a part of the In regard to the first, admitting the revolting ern States would be called thither, and the whole Union also would be stained to their own ruin with the blood of slaughtered Freedom. Let this Republic provide, that when that eventful day which must, ere long, come, the slave territory is no more the territory of the Union, and therefore the whole Republic has not to bear the responsibility and the consequences of a crime, the particular seat of which is a small portion of the same. Jeffer-son trembled for the future of his country at the thought that it was the abode of 600,000 slaves. And this number is already increased to 3.000,000; and they may grow to 10,000,000, will the Union continues to protect the oppressor. Will the Union prefer hereafter to be thrown into the necessity of murdering 10,000,000 men, than the possibility of freeing 3,000,000? From all the reasons in the foregoing, in spite of hatred against Slavery, or rather on this very account, we are for the conquest of

There is another question on which we also regard a temporary departure from a principle as politic. We mean Free Trade. In princie we are decidedly for Free Trade; and we shall on some occasion discuss this subject more at length. But the question arises, whether on the whole, and regarding the matter in general, a temporary protective or prohibitive sys-tem is not more desirable in North America than a system of free trade? The protective system would be directed against England. But England would not fail to enforce retaliatory measures, especially as to the introduction of North American cotton; and in this way, though a por-tion of the slaveholding cotton would be con-sumed in our manufactures, the slave system would receive a terrible blow. Besides, the diswould receive a terrible blow. Besides, the dis-sensions of North America and England would probably in time rise to such an unavoidable height as would lead to an open rupture and the annexation of Canada. Finally, the exclusion of European, especially English fabrics, would contribute much to hasten the revolutionary crisis, in which the decreased supply of products of manufacture, bankruptcies, and insurrections of the workmen, would take place. All these results would be of more importance to the world than the satisfaction of having carried through the system of free trade with

out any interruption. If particular events or measures were poss ble or probable, it is necessary to bring into consideration at the time all the results in all time of the same, in order to decide as to promoting or preventing them. The foregoing remarks have for their object only such reflec

remarks have for their object only such reflections in respect to two important possibilities rising on the political horizon—the conquest of Cuba and the protective system—and to excite the inquiry whether the promotion of these objects would in the long run operate for or against the principle of Freedom.

Whether the Whigs or Democrats conquer, true Democrats, after the Presidential change, must oppose the one as well as the other. The desire of annexation appears to afford less material for opposition to the Democratic party, and that of the protective system least against the Whigs. the Whigs.

JIMMY'S PRAYER.—Some years ago were slaves in Massachusetts! The old Elec-tion Day of this State, which used to come in the month of May, was their great holyday. Many of them were permitted to dress up in their "go-to-meeting clothes," and spend the day in amusements.

One election morning, Jimmy, whose master

resided in the eastern part of the State, was up with the early dawn. His heart was full of joy in anticipation of the pleasures of the day. He arrayed himself in his new clothes, and carefully adjusted his new bright shoe-buckles, which were worn in those days, and which he on all hands, that such right of property exists; and hence the perpetual complaints that slaves, as property, should be refused admittance into new Territories of the United States, or that they should be withheld from restoration, when escaped into a free State. If the Southern view of the right of property in men is a true one, then it is plain that these complaints are just. If the Northern view is true, it is equally plain they are unreasonable and inadmissible. The true question at issue, therefore, is the abstract right of property in man. It is obvious that the authroity for holding any property, must be shown by the claimant of such property; and that the burden of such property; and that the burden of such property; and that the burden of such prof lies upon him, and not on the person who denies this claim, to disprove it. Accordingly

for victuals and clothing—but not for me shoe-buckles—for me bought dem wid me own money! "

## A THRILLING SKETCH

One of my father's brothers, residing in Bos ton at the time when the yellow fever prevailed to such a frightful extent, became a victim to the pestilence. When the first symptoms appeared, his wife sent the children into the country, and herself remained to attend upon him: Her friends warned her against such rashness. They told her it would be death to be too ill to know who attended upon him. These arguments made no impression on her after tionate heart. She felt that it would be a long life of satisfaction to her to know who attended him, if he did not. She accordingly stayed, and watched with unremitting of This, however, did not avail to save him. grew worse and worse, and finally died. Those who went round with the death-carts had visited the chamber, and seen that the end was near. They now came to take the body. wife refused to let it go. She told me that she never knew how to account for it, but, though he was perfectly cold and rigid, and to every appearance quite dead, there was a powerful impression on her mind that life was not extinct. The men were overborne by the strength of her conviction, though their own reason was opposed to it.

The half hour again came round, and again was heard the solemn words, "Bring out your dead." The wife again resisted their importunities; but this time the men were more resolute. They said the duty assigned to them was a painful one, but the health of the town required punctual obedience to the orders they received; if they ever expected the pestilence to abate, it must be by a prompt removal of the dead, and immediate fumigation of the in-

fected apartments.

She pleaded and pleaded, and even knelt to them in an agony of tears, continually saying, "I am sure he is not dead." The men represented the utter absurdity of such an idea; but finally, overcome by her tears, again departed. With trembling haste, she renewed her efforts to restore him. She raised his head, rolled his imbs in hot flannel, and placed hot onions on his feet. The dreaded half-hour again came round, and found him as cold and rigid as ever. she renewed her entreaties so desperately, that the messengers began to think a little gentle force would be necessary. They accordingly attempted to remove the body against her will, but she threw herself upon it, and clung to it with such frantic strength, that they could not easily loosen her grasp. Impressed by the remarkable energy of her will, they relaxed their efforts. To all their remonstrances she answered, "If you bury him, you shall bury me with him." At last, by dint of reasoning on the necessity of the case, they obtained from her a promise that, if he showed no signs of life beore they again came round, she would make

no further opposition to the removal.

Having gained this respite, she hung the watch upon the bed-post, and renewed her efforts with redoubled zeal. She kept kegs of ot water about him, forced hot brandy between his teeth, and breathed into his nostrils, and held hartshorn to his nose; but still the body lay motionless and cold. She looked anxiously at the watch, and in five minutes the promised half-hour would expire, and those dreadful voices would be heard passing through the street. Hopelessness came over her—sho drop-ped the head she had been sustaining—her hand trembled violently—and the hartshore she had been holding was spilled on the pallid face. Accidentally, the position of the head had become slightly tipped backward, and the stantly there was a short, quick gasp—a strug-gle—his eyes opened! and when the death-men came again, they found him sitting up in the bed! He is still alive, and has enjoyed unusually good health.—Mrs. L. M. Child.

Logic.—A gentlemen asked a country cler gyman for the use of his pulpit for a young divine, a relation of his. "I really do not know," said the clergyman, "how to refuse you; but if the young man should preach bet ter than me, my congregation will be dissatis fied with me afterwards; and if he should

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Wesleyan.

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